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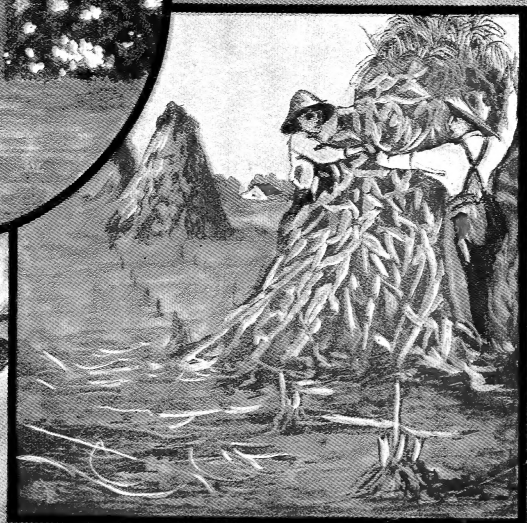
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DMC



WILLET'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE 1913

The Best
Seeds that Grow
for
Field or Garden



N.L. WILLET
SEED CO.

849 Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

USE FARMOGERM

—AND—

MAKE YOUR OWN NITRATES

Farmogerm is a preparation of Nitrogen Making Bacteria, carefully bred and selected to secure those with the greatest power of building nodules or lumps of nitrogen on the roots of legume crops—such as Peas, Beans, Clovers, Alfalfa, Vetch, etc. These nodules are 8 per cent. nitrogen and, by treating the seeds with Farmogerm before planting, you can secure at an expense of \$2.00 per acre as much nitrogen as you would get from 1,000 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda.

The use of Farmogerm means a bigger and better crop of hay and enough nitrogen left in your land for your following crop of some other kind. The cultures come in bottles all ready to put on the seed, and are absolutely guaranteed to be strong, active bacteria that will produce results. Garden Peas and Beans will bear longer and give bigger crops when treated with Farmogerm.

A SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR SAYS:

Columbia, S. C.
Sept. 4, 1911.

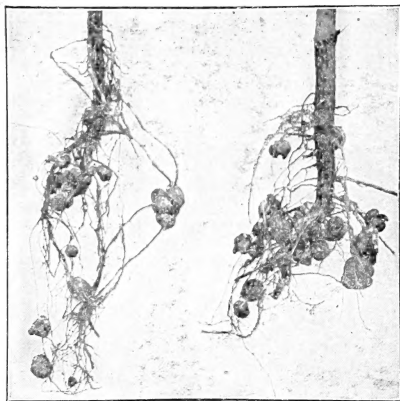
Dear Sirs:—

I have made several careful tests with the inoculated cow peas, planted without fertilizer or manure, against the same seed planted at the same time on the same land without inoculation, but with Commercial fertilizer on one and stable manure in another. So far the results are in favor of the plot inoculated with Farmogerm.

Please send me at once inoculation for 9 acres alfalfa and 40 acres vetch.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. E. GONZALES,
Editor of "The State."



These Nodules Are 8 per cent. Nitrogen.

A GEORGIA FARMER SAYS:

Kinder Lou, Ga.
Aug. 28, 1911.

Gentlemen :

Can you furnish Farmogerm to inoculate twelve bushels of alfalfa, and at what price? The Farmogerm I bought from you for cow peas and pinders has been a great success, and I am well pleased.

At any time I can do you any good in this part of the country call on me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. S. McREE.

PRICE LIST

5 Acre Size.....\$9.00

1 Acre Size.....\$2.00

Garden Size.....50c

In ordering, state which of the following crops you wish to inoculate:

GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
COW PEAS
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

CRIMSON CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
RED CLOVER
BERSEEM CLOVER

ALFALFA
VETCH
SOY BEANS
PEANUTS

ORDER FROM

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY,

849 BROAD STREET

Augusta, Georgia

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

In issuing our Annual 1913 Catalog we have endeavored to list and offer this season only the highest grade seed. Our stocks come from the best growers to be found, and are especially selected for the South, and only the best results should be obtained when planted.

Our descriptions of varieties are not exaggerated, nor misleading.

We wish to thank our customers of the past who have shown their confidence in the company by favoring us with their patronage. These orders are much appreciated. We want your business this year, and to those that have not dealt with us, we ask that they will at least send us a trial order. We promise to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

January 1, 1913

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

HOW TO SEND MONEY Money can be safely sent by Bank Checks, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID Mail free of postage to you—all Packet Seeds assorted as wanted, including beans, peas and corn, in 5 and 10-cent packets, and all bulk seeds as priced, up to and including 4 ounces. If seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, extra; on onion sets, 10 cents per quart extra. Seed cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES We have obtained from the Southern Express Company, a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Company, for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10- or 15-pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

EXPRESS CHARGES On plants listed in this catalog are approximately 35 cents per thousand, single thousand lots, 25 cents per thousand, when more than a thousand plants are ordered. These charges will have to be paid by you on delivery of plants. Absolutely no plants will be shipped unless accompanied by cash.

NOTE! The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Seed, and especially such as Grains, Clovers, Vetches, Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

GUARANTEE We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but at the same time it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms return them at once and we will refund money.

GERMINATION TEST Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy newspaper, thoroughly wet. Keep the newspaper damp for a week and note results.

CALENDAR FOR MONTHLY OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR

JANUARY

For the Garden—Manure and prepare soil for later and hardier crops. Prepare land for Irish potatoes next month. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kanit. Plant asparagus roots for new beds. Plant early crop of English peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets, and cauliflower. Prune your vines fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray your fruit trees. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass, pansy and other flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm—Vetches, oats and wheat can be sown, also rye and bearded barley for grazing or for green crop. Top dress fall sown grain. If weather will permit use every effort to prepare land for spring crops. Send in your orders for seed so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

FEBRUARY

For the Garden—Finish dressing asparagus beds. Plant out asparagus roots for new beds. Plant in hot beds egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas, horse radish and onion sets. Later in the month early corn can be planted. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots collards, celery, cress, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting your vines and trees. Do not forget to spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded either by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Prepare and bed sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, vetches, rye and bearded barley. Towards the end of the month grasses and clovers can be safely put in. Sow beardless barley can be cut in April, makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beard. It will come off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow dwarf Essex rape for early green and grazing. Early corn can be planted now.

MARCH

For the Garden—This is an active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most of them are sown, the better. Continue to set out asparagus roots for new beds. Plant English peas for succession. Transplant cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce from hot beds. Sow your herbs in garden. Plant

asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, pepper, tomatoes, and salsify. Late in the month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted for early use if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumber and squash. Continue to plant strawberries. Sow and transplant your hardy flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. In case of cold spells protect the blossom of your fruit trees with smoke. Spray your trees if necessary.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds can be planted, the earlier the month the better. Sow beardless barley can be cut June 1st or before, makes an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Sow tobacco seed. Plant artichokes for hogs, also dwarf Essex rape. Put in your first crop of Spanish peanuts. This is the month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get your land in condition for planting cotton next month.

APRIL

For the Garden—Look after your asparagus beds, replant the seeds that were planted the preceding month, if necessary to secure a good stand. Many of them can be planted for later crops. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, musk melons, squash and cucumbers. Lawn grass can be planted any time this month, the earlier the better. Sow your flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner in your place. It not only beautifies it, but makes a valuable seed for poultry in the fall. Look after your orchard, and if necessary, spray.

For the Farm—(The cotton planting month)—Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice; watermelons can be planted; all sorghums, millets and fodder can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans for early crops. Plant sweet potatoes. Set out tobacco plants. Plant sugar beets, and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. Kafir corn and milo maize makes fine feed for poultry in the fall.

MAY

For the Garden—Late this month transplant celery; winter cabbage, tomatoes, etc.,

can be set out. They must be well watered and protected from the sun. Continue to plant corn and snap beans. Table peas and running beans should be planted. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in the fall.

For the Farm—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding, also sorghums, millets, can be planted now, likewise cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice and velvet beans can be planted. Get your oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and King cotton seed the following month.

JUNE

For the Garden—Continue to transplant winter cabbage, celery plants and tomatoes for late crop, water and protect well from the sun; continue to plant corn and snap beans; also plant running beans and table peas. Winter cabbage seed can be sown now if protected and watered. Prepare ground for turnips.

For the Farm—Sow millets, sorghum, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant your late corn and King's early cotton. Mangel wurzel beets can be sown. Sweet potato slips set out.

JULY

For the Garden—Make preparation for fall garden. Gather and store your onion sets and shallots and Irish potatoes. Put in another crop of beets. Plant rutabaga and turnips. Replant cabbage and celery. Get your ground ready for winter cabbage. Sow collards for transplanting in the fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling, and get your fall crop of Irish potatoes in.

For the Farm—Sow German millet and cow peas. Put in last crop of Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and bur clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or as a soil improver. Sow dwarf Essex rape for green and grazing.

AUGUST

For the Garden—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, salsify and turnips may be planted also cucumbers for pickling. Finish planting your fall crop of Irish potatoes. Set out your late crop of tomato plants and earth up your celery. Cauliflower and broccoli may be set out for winter use. Set out cabbage and collard plants for fall. Late in month English peas can be successfully planted.

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. It makes an excellent hay crop and grazing, and a wonderful soil improver if turned under. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards the end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be successfully planted.

SEPTEMBER

For the Garden—Lettuce, spinach, radishes, turnips, salsify, parsnip and parsley can be sown. Cabbage seed planted in the open for transplanting early in the spring. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for your early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. Some early flowering bulbs can be planted.

For the Farm—Sow beardless barley, can be cut in November. When cut in bloom makes excellent hay, or when ripe makes fine grain food, no beards and can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson clover any time during this month. Sow vetches, grasses and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Continue to sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant dwarf Essex rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

OCTOBER

For the Garden—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard and spinach can be sown. Onion sets can be planted any time during the month. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring planting. Plant Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—All kinds of grasses and clovers can be sown. Clovers should be put in early in the month. Sow barley and oats, wheat, rye and vetches.

NOVEMBER

For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month. Thyme and horse radish beds should be taken up and divided. Strawberry beds planted and manured and prepared for spring. Onion sets can be planted. Begin to plant and prune fruit trees and get ready to start spraying. The earlier the trees and vines are pruned after frost the better. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs. Set out your roses.

For the Farm—Gather and bank your sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat can be sown. Herd's grass can be sown. Sow Canada field peas, vetches and clover and Willet's grazing mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing. If turned under it will improve the soil.

DECEMBER

For the Garden—Prepare your hot beds and cold frames. Plant onion sets, cabbage and lettuce and beets can be sown in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting. The winter growing of lettuce is very profitable. Prune your trees and vines and spray for scales.

For the Farm—Oats, vetches and clovers can be planted. Rye and barley for grazing and grain crops. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.

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SEEDS BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

"TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH"—By Oemler, 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.10 postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

ASPARAGUS SEED

(Georgia Grown)

Note—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus seed and roots in the United States. United States seed trade supplied.

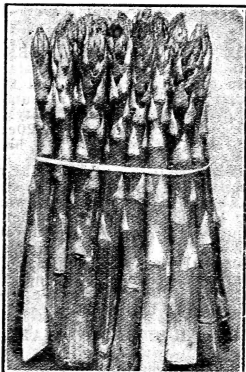
One ounce sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants; 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

Culture—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 pounds to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and

when they begin to germinate, drag off the over-lying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—A variety of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. It is a first-class variety with beautiful smooth speers. It is of the very large size, and is known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. Our growers here regard it next to the Tillman. See prices on next page.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Very popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See prices on next page.



Ben Tillman Asparagus

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation produced highly superior strain, known as Muirheads; Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and spears than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Spears are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. A South Carolina planter cleared this year \$90.00 an acre over all expenses, averaging from \$6.00 to \$12.00 a crate of 24 bunches each for his asparagus. See prices below.

BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—This is a variety better known farther north, and more largely used in that section than in the South. See prices below.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus and rather poor quality, but used a good bit North. See prices below.

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

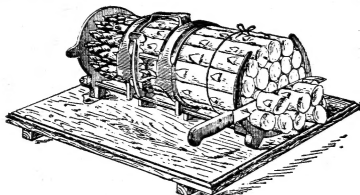
Culture for Garden—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 8 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and covered with only 2 or 3 inches of soil, but as the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich, or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10 x 40 feet depending some, of course, on the size of the roots.

Culture for Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first

two years cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until finally the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

PRICES—We can supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States; 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, \$1.00; 500 roots, \$2.50; 1,000 roots, \$4.50; 5,000 roots at \$4.00. Write for prices in large amounts.

"ASPARAGUS"—By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.



Asparagus Bunchers

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—

No. 2, 7 to 9 in. Bunchers.....\$1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12 in. Bunchers..... 2.00

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—

Latest Improved, each.....\$0.50

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound.....20c
5 pounds, per pound.....15c
10 pounds, per pound.....14c
25 pounds, per pound.....13c

ARTICHOKE

Culture—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a root crop, grown for hog and cattle feed and pickling. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem or tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years.

Prices—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

JERUSALEM—Grown from roots or tubers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds".

Prices—Qt., 20c; peck, 50c; bu., \$1.50; in 5 bu. lots and over, \$1.35 per bu.

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

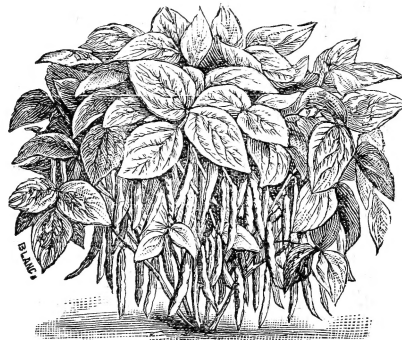
Culture—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of March. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

“BEAN CULTURE”—By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously the great market garden green colored snap bean. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

BLACK VALENTINE.—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.



Black Valentine

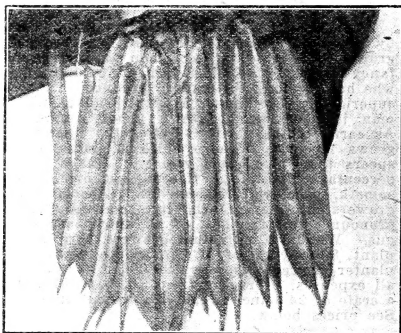
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½

pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific; of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and ten-



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

der, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; ½ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck 90c; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardiest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.60; bu., \$5.50.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1—A seven-week bean, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 86c; peck, \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

POLE or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

Culture—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about 100 hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.



Kentucky Wonder

OLD HOME-STEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER.—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to

plant in the South is in damp lowlands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

FALL BLACK GERMAN WAX.—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE.—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

RED SPECKLE, CUT SHORT, or CORNHILL.—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

LIMA BEANS

Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Burpee's, Challenger, and large Limas, one quart will plant 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about 200 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pecks will plant an acre.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA.—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA.—By successive planting can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima

JACKSON WONDER.—A brown flat bean, mottled with deep brown spots; size is somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the driest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bu., \$7.50.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA.—Similar in every way to large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

CHALLENGE, or "POTATO" POLE LIMA—Plants are very productive. The pods are produced in large clusters, and average 3 to 4 inches in length; they are quite thick through, containing three to five large beans, the ends of which are flattened. The favorite in New York and Boston markets. They are of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.70; bu., \$6.75.

FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA.—A sure bearing Pole Lima bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butter beans for fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bu., \$7.50.

BEETS

Culture—For earliest use, sow in hot beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in February, March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches

apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to September, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

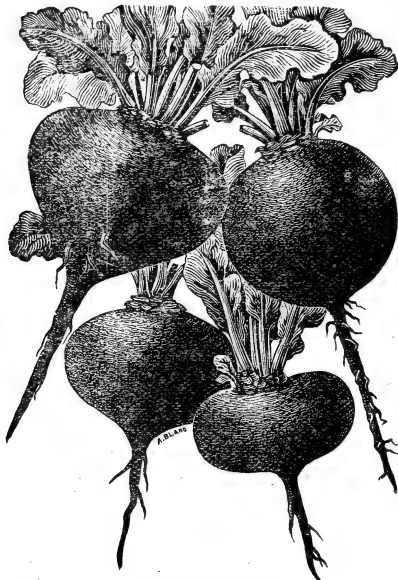
IMPROVED LONG, SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

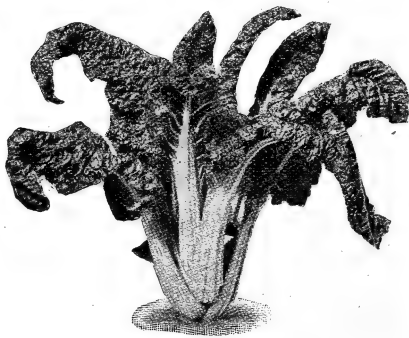
SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

BEEF PLANTS—For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with orders, \$2.00 per 1,000.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—This is not grown for its roots but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Good Varieties
Blood Turnip, Early Eclipse, Egyptian and
Early Bassano



Swiss Chard

BEETS FOR STOCK

Or MANGEL WURZEL

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 65c; 5 pounds, \$2.50.



Norbitan Giant

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—

This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; 1-4 pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

CABBAGES

"CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, ETC." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c, postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay 50 per cent. more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings go to seed at once, in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowing.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbages on Charleston coast,

Culture—For the earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to set out in February or March, plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hotbed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston of 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; 1-3 larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—The earliest header among the flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate than Charleston Wakefield. A popular cabbage and a large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

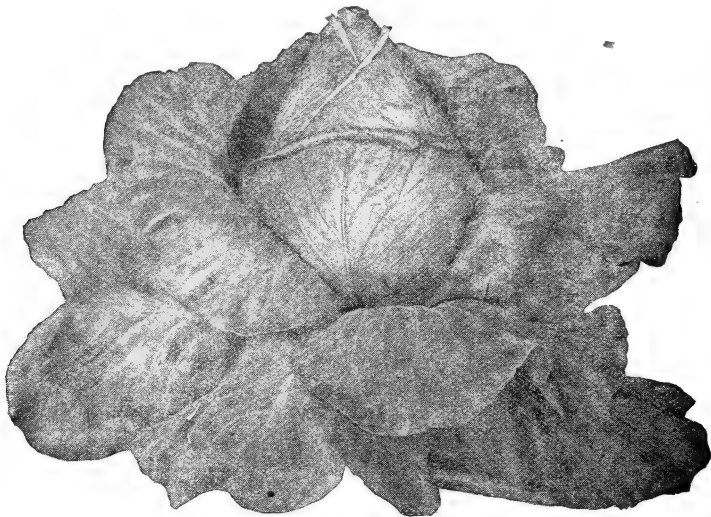
IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very saleable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

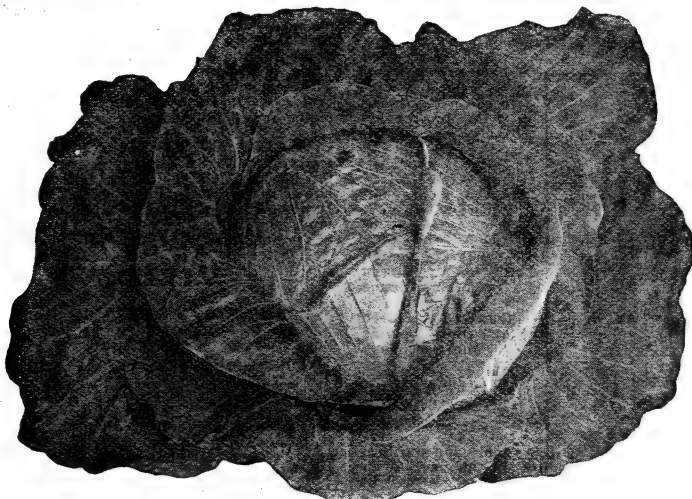
WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS**(Frost Proof)**

Our plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms

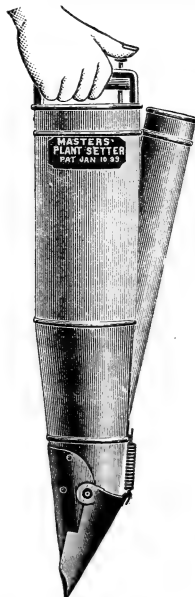


Succession Cabbage

more hardy and frost resistant than hotbed grown plants and ten days earlier. Cabbage plants may be set out along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia and in any portion of Florida, and on the Gulf Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana any time after December the first, with perfect safety. Farther into the interior of these States and North Carolina during February. In the extreme northern sections of these States and in Virginia and Tennessee, from February the twentieth on through March. In Kentucky and farther West, as soon as the earth thaws sufficiently in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of April. At Augusta we plant as soon as October 25th.

We can furnish Cabbage Plants in any amounts, and direct from our grower on Sea Islands near Charleston, who grows 150 acres in cabbage. We can supply any variety listed in catalog from November until April. The following varieties are the most popular and probably give the best results: Extra Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Georgia Trucker, Succession, Early Flat Dutch, Early Drumhead, etc. All to be shipped direct from grower by express, 500 at \$1.00; 1,000 at \$1.50; 2,000 at \$1.25; 5,000 at \$1.00; 10,000 at 90c per M. Write for special prices on larger amounts. All plant orders positively must be accompanied by cash. Our plants come from the choicest Long Island seed furnished by us, and not from cheap European or Puget Sound seed, which largely go to seed rather than to head.

or your money back. Get a planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for NEW LAND, either STUMPY or STONY. \$3.75 each.

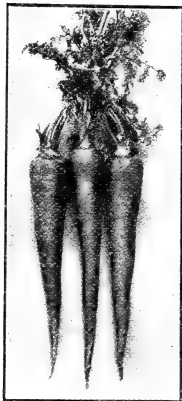
**MASTERS PLANT SETTER**

Can set water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame backs.

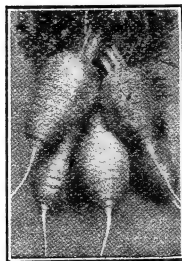
CARROTS

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather

soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use, pack roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar, or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre.



Long Orange Carrot



Chantenay Carrot

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 75c.

CHANTENAY

—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Four ounces, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot-bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet, 20c; ounce, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$5.00; pound, \$18.00.

CELERY

"CELERY CULTURE." By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c, postpaid.

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

—A self-bleaching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Keeps well. Packet, 10c; ounce, 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.75; 1 pound, \$10.00. Seed very scarce.



Golden Self-Blanching

CELERY PLANTS

—All kinds from November 1 to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 at \$1.00 per M.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are the largest Collard seed-growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. The collard is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head.



Georgia Cabbage Collard

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known) growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalk, are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. When properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish by almost any one.

Have often seen plants weighing 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat collard "greens" three times a day; a market 5-cent collard boiled lasted through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, 3 feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the Cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or sum-

mer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. The Blue Stem does not head, grows tall, leaves are far apart and the leaves can be cropped and eaten and grow out again; whereas in the Cabbage Collard the leaves are bunchy, close together, head up and cannot be cropped easily. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

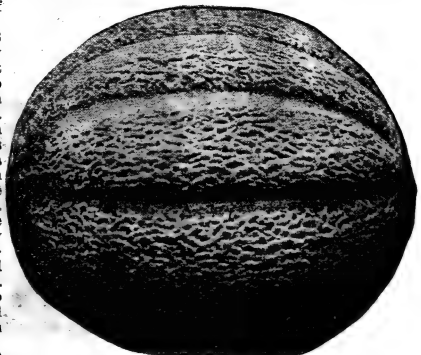
GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced ten years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound 80c.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer droughts and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Note—A great commercial truck crop Planted open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12 x 12 x 24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.



Rockyford Cantaloupe

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green changing towards salmon near the center, fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. It takes 45 of these melons to cut a pound of seed. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00. Special prices to heavy growers.



Eden Gem

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Our price per packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill and keep on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. Will grow no other than Fordhook for my entire crop."

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, 308 Washington street, New York, wrote: "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at \$2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons are heavy. There were 17 carloads unloaded today, of which we had four. They

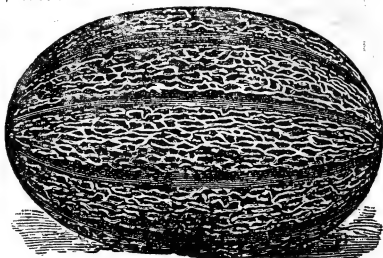
sold mostly at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes."

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "The flesh is extra thick, very fine grained, salmon-orange, and of a sweetness and flavor that surpasses any melon I know of. In season of 1911 all the big hotels in Atlanta, Georgia, paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate; and used no other."

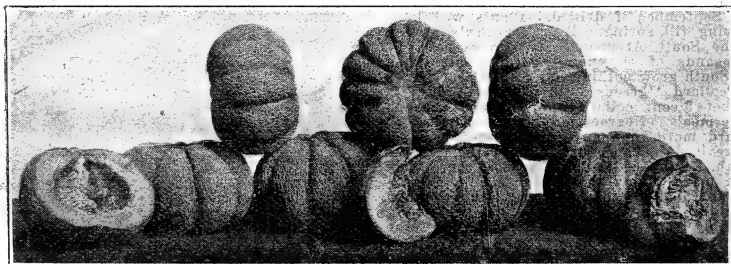
The best melon grower in N. J. says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way. Our seed are fancy Georgia grown seed. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook." Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



The Nixon

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because it is a large size combined with finest flavor. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.



Sweet Martha Cantaloupe

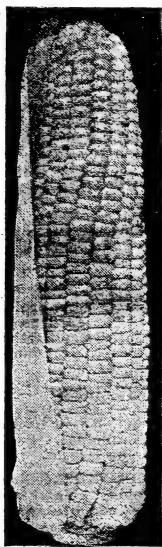
MARKET GARDEN CORN

Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good, ordinary soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

Add postage on corn, 10c pint; 20c quart.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—(Not a Sugar Corn).—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk and can be planted close together.

Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck 90c; bushel, \$2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.



Early Adams Corn.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON.—

(Not a sugar corn).—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; 1 peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

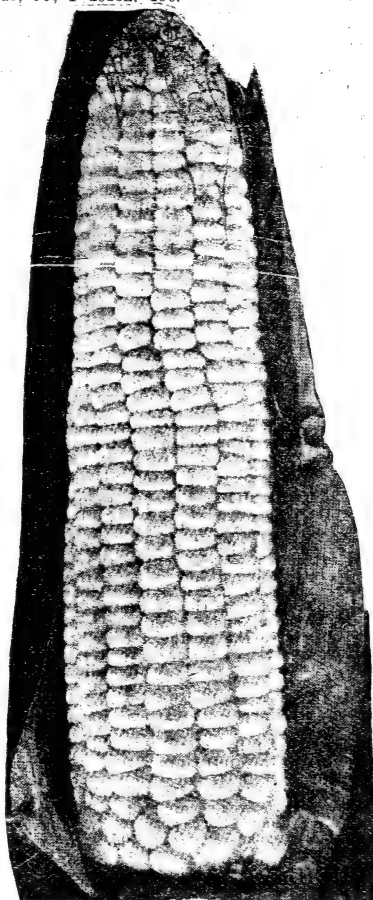
TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—

(Not a sugar corn).—Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and

makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

SNOWFLAKE CORN.—(Not a sugar corn).—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c; pint, 10c;

quart, 15c; peck, 73c; bushel, \$2.50; one ear, 3c; 1 dozen, 40c.



Late Mammoth Sugar.

SUGAR CORNS

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are



Country Gentleman.

produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears each 5c; dozen, 50c.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE.—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet, 5c; pint 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75; two ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.

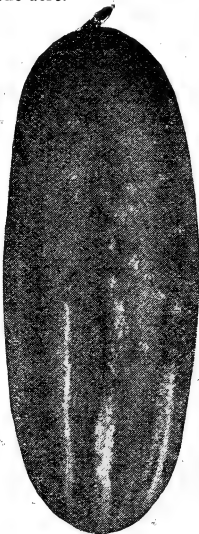
GOLDEN QUEEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow, grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75; 2 ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.

BLACK BEAUTY.—The introducer says that this is destined to become the leading variety of pop corn in this country. A beautiful black color; rows running straight; cob filled to the tip. Its advantages are, first, it swells on popping to almost twice the size of the original corn, and is extremely crisp and tender. Second, it ripens earlier than any other pop corn, and for this reason appeals very largely to the Northern trade. Kernels are smooth and are easier to shell than sharp kernel corn; pops easily with ordinary drying. A large grower of pop corn says that this is the most tender and crisp of them all; and on account of its extreme earliness, it pops in an early season without kiln drying. We have carefully tested this pop corn, and agree with the introducer that it is the best pop corn today on the market. It is crisp, tender and white, and pops the largest grains we have ever seen. Price: Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, or berry boxes, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to

ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.



White Spine Cucumber.

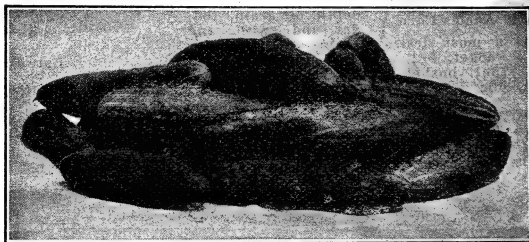
IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER.—The fruit average about two inches thick to seven in. long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener abundant yielder. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 40c; one pound, \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN.—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN.—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER.—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease re-



Davis' Perfect Cucumber.

sistant, resembling in taste the hot house product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondike, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c; one ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

GHERKIN.—West India; or Burr.—Used in pickling. Round green prickly. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in February or March and keep well protected as it is necessary that the growth be rapid and continuous and that the growth is not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant in the beds 3 or 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Bug Death to protect from bugs. Egg Plant seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.—The type most generally grown is the New York Improved, which makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like lustre. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or prickles which also appeared to some extent on the stalks and under side of the leaves. These spines or prickles have, by continued selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered.—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; one pound, \$3.75.



New York Improved Purple.

WHITE PEARL.—(Seed originated in Georgia).—A large, new, creamy white, delicately flavored egg plant. White Pearl is identical with the New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit and flavor, the skin is a pale greenish-yellow. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

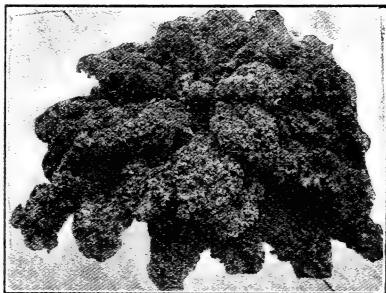
BLACK BEAUTY.—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping. Not as large as

our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.25; one pound, \$4.00.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready for shipment from April to June, F. O. B. Grower in Florida. Cash with order, \$1.50 per 100; \$5.00 for 500.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture for Kale.—Used for greens, helps make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than Spinach and a larger yielder—the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. For a winter crop, sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row, cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in winter, and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. We frequently plant here about August 1st up till November and still through mid-winter and up until May 1st.



Dwarf Scotch.

DWARF SCOTCH.—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 30c; pound, 75c.

TALL SCOTCH.—Curled. Similar in growth to the Dwarf, but larger and produces more equally as tender and fine for market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 75c.

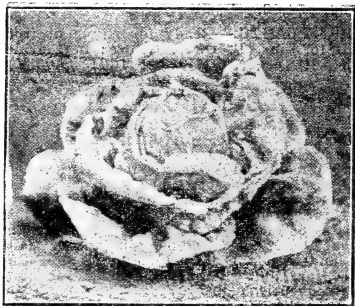
LETTUCE

Culture.—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Re-set plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops in one season under glass frames.

DEACON CABBAGE.—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY.—A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maxi-

mium entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1-4 pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.



Deacon Cabbage.

MAY KING.—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1-4 pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

SILVER BALL.—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25;



Big Boston.

BIG BOSTON.—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1-4 pound, 40c; pound \$1.25.

IMPROVED HANSON.—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, F. O. B. grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, \$2.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 10,000 lots at \$2.00 per M.

MUSTARD

Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet, three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around.

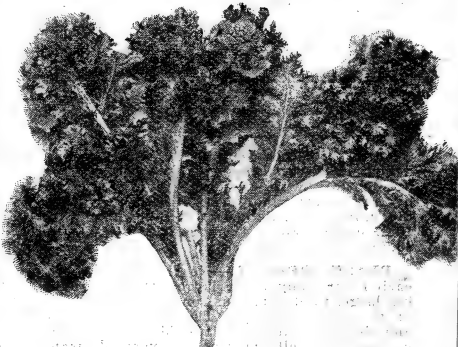


Chinese Mustard.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

CHINESE.—United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

OSTRICH PLUME.—Seed grown in Georgia. U. S. seed men supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; 1 pound, \$1.00.

FORDHOOK.—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

OKRA

GEORGIA GROWN.

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. Extensive experiments are going on in Georgia this year to determine whether the fibrous okra stalks may not be made into paper. The outlook to date seems quite favorable.

Culture.—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST.—Two or three weeks earlier than Okras, produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long. Not heretofore listed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

The Agricultural Dept. at Washington, has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Hoffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green in color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer.

LONG GREEN.—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER.—Tender, white pods; round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.



New Dwarf Green Prolific

PERKINS LONG PODDED.—New, very prolific; pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Height 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound 40c.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

ONION SEED

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner, 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of the other, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These dug in spring and kept in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

PRIZE TAKER.—Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

WHITE PEARL.—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

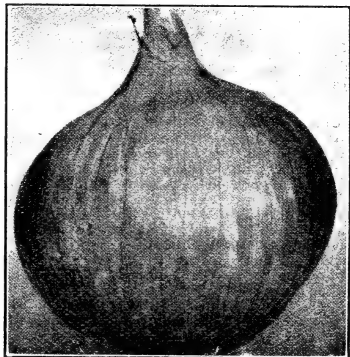
WHITE SILVERSKIN.—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 1-4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 1-4 pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

LARGE RED WEATHERFIELD.—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 20c; 1-4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

BERMUDA VARIETIES.—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in

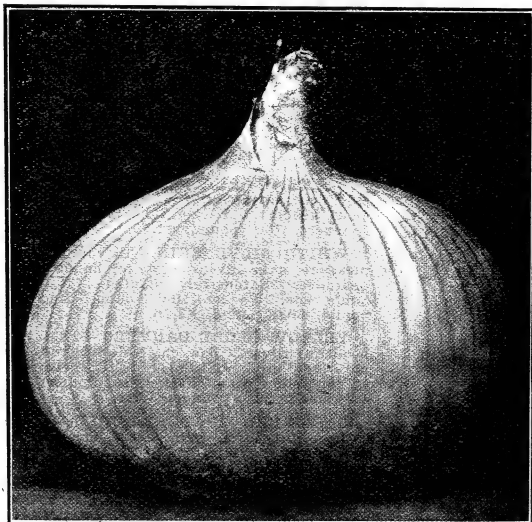
August or September will produce large Onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. Texas grows hundreds of cars of Bermudas. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.



Large Red Weathersfield.

WHITE BERMUDA.—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 1-4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

RED BERMUDA.—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Packet, 10c; ounce 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.



White Silver Skin.

CRYSTAL WAX.—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 50c; 1-4 pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

ONION SETS

(36 Pounds to bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel, November and later.)

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 5c per pint, 10c per quart.

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one inch mesh, clean firm and small. Are grown especially for seed purposes. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for the market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in Onion Sets, and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop.—Plant the following sets in the fall; the Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first; Bermudas will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture.—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row 1-2 inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

WHITE SILVER SKIN

—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielder. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.50.

YELLOW DANVERS.

The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

RED WESTERSFIELD.

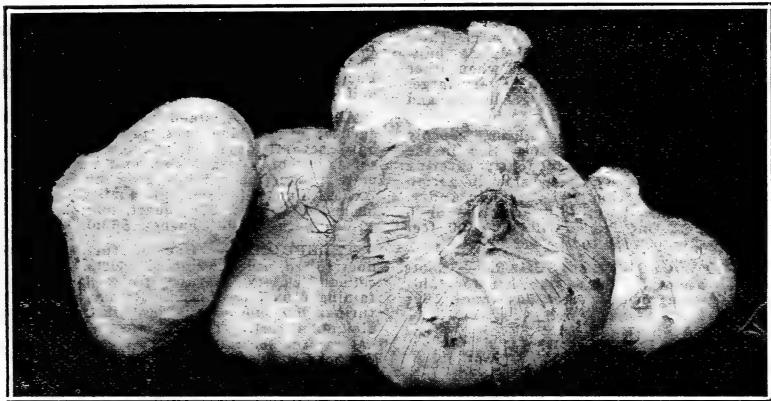
—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

WHITE BERMUDA.

For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild fine flavor. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.

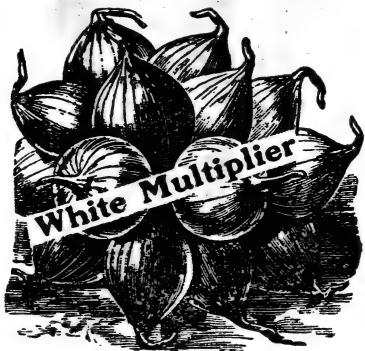
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.

Bermudas.—Ready for shipment from latter part of January to April, f. o. b. Florida growers, CASH WITH ORDER, at \$2.50 per M.



Early White Pearl.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia). We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied). Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck; 90c; bushel, \$2.75.



White Multiplier.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS.—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. See fall catalog for prices.

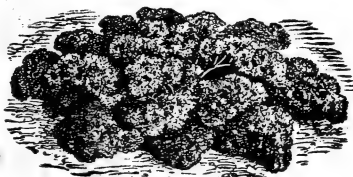
ONION PLANTS.—White Silver Skin, Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment from November to April, f. o. b. Florida grower. CASH WITH ORDER. 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.50 per M.

PARSLEY

Culture.—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September in hot-beds or cold-frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at remunerative prices, both at home and in northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, parsley is in better demand than at any other time.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Champion Curled Parsley.

PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound, \$1.00.

PARSNIP

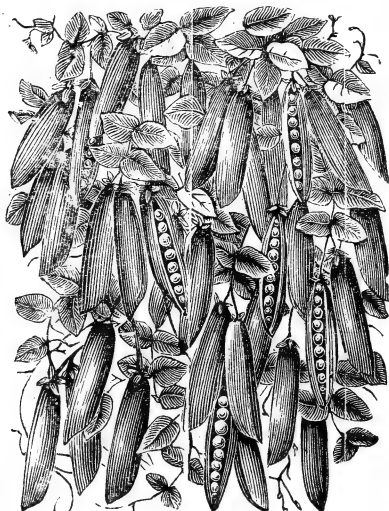
A good supply of parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR. — Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during



First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early.

growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint 20; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.00.

ALASKA.—A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and ten per cent. more productive. Vines grow about twenty inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.00.

TELEPHONE.—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.



Gradus Peas.

GRADUS.—A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus pea grows about thirty inches high; the pods are of a dark green color, measuring four inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality and retain in a remarkable manner their color and attractive appearance after cooking. A little tender, so it should be sown in the warmest spot in the garden. A grand pea in all re-

spects. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Main or late crop. A large heavy pea, a good cropper, grown everywhere. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.00.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM.—Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

PEPPER

Culture.—Give the same culture as recommended for Egg Plant, sowing in hot-bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Chicken manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN.—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS.—A favorite for pickling or for managoes; round thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.10.

CHINESE GIANT.—Enormous-size, thick fleshy form, glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters,

flesh mild like apples. Slice, serve like to-matoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; 1 ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

RUBY KING.—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for managoes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.10.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Conical, red; hot. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell. Ready for shipment from April to June, f. o. b., Grower. CASH WITH ORDER. \$2.00 per hundred; 500 for \$5.00.

NOTE.—Pepper Plants in small amounts by mail. Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, shipments from April to June, CASH WITH ORDER, 35c per dozen, post paid; 3 dozen for \$1.00, post paid.

POTATOES

"The Potato." By Frazer, 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, cloth, 85 cents.

Irish Potatoes.—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck, to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st, to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to stocks ordinarily sold.

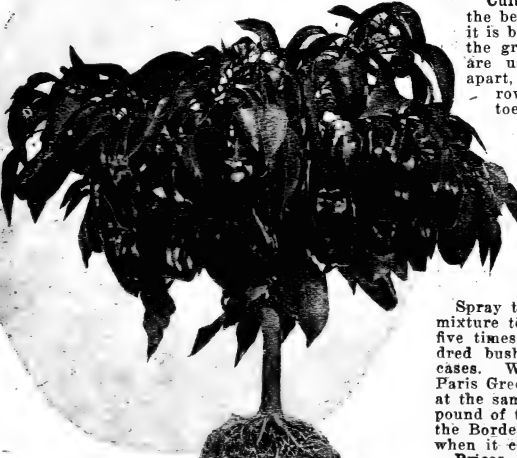
We do the largest business in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Culture of Potatoes.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes.

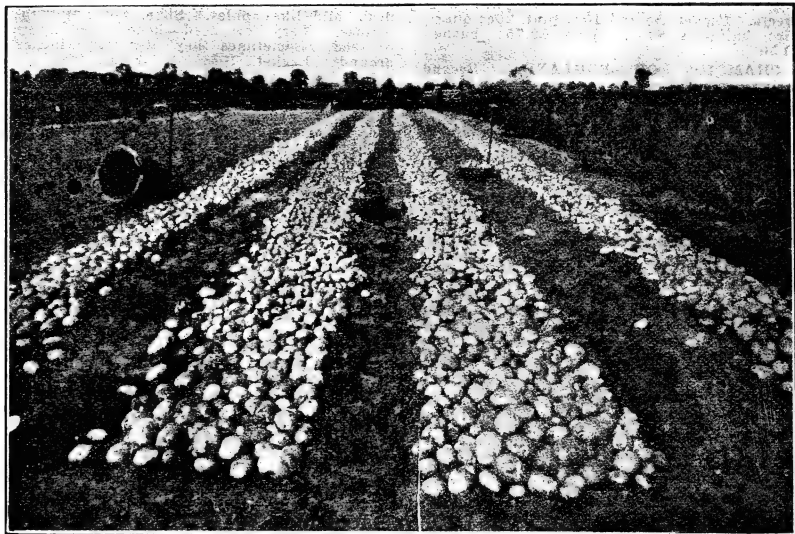
If ground is not rich enough, use a good application of commercial fertilizer, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. The following formula is one of the best: Ph. A., 7 per cent.; Am., 5 per cent.; Pot., 5 per cent.

Spray the Irish potato crop with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. It has added one hundred bushels to the acre in yield in many cases. When potato bugs are present, mix Paris Green with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time as you prevent blight. Use a pound of the Green to one hundred gallons of the Bordeaux. Bug Death, too, has no equal when it comes to destroying potato bugs.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them



Chinese Giant Pepper.



Field Irish Cobbler, Yield 250 Bushels per Acre.

to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

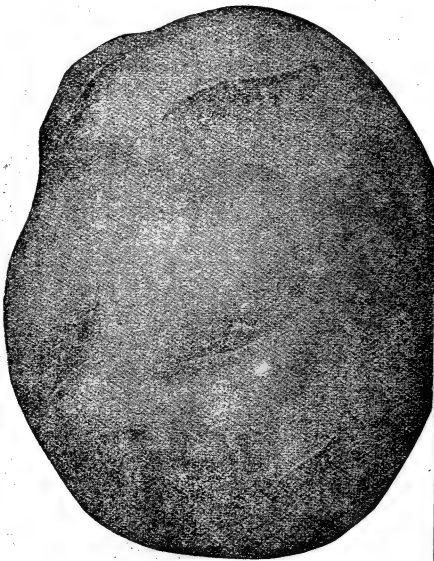
MAINE GROWN POTATOES

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH.—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.90; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

HOULTON EARLY ROSE.—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown Maine stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

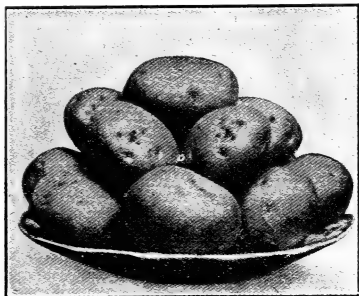
EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

IRISH COBBLER.—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactorily and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excel-



Early Red Bliss Triumph Potato.

lent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump, and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.



Selected Seed Irish Cobblers.

WHITE BLISS.—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

PEERLESS.—A favorite general-crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest-yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week

white. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A large, handsome, oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-texture, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

SECOND CROP POTATOES

Grown on the Virginia and Carolina Coast specially for Seed purposes.

Advantages of planting Second Crop Potatoes—The largest potato man on the South Atlantic Coast, writes us June 1st, as follows: "We are now digging our 'Second Crop Potatoes,' as planted in March. They are turning out 100 per cent. better than the Maine stock. We are getting 100 barrels or 250 bushels to the acre from 'Second Crops' and we and other larger planters will not plant in the future anything but seed from Second Crops." Second Crops will not rot like Maine stock; they keep splendidly in the spring nearly 60 days, in a firm unsprouted condition longer than Maine stock. Smaller and go further. Are as early as Maine, are more resistant. If killed down by frost will come up again better than Maine stock; and we believe that bugs do not attack them as they do Maine Potatoes. Do not rot in ground when planted; surer stand in cold wet spring.

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH.—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

IRISH COBBLER.—Peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.80; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.80.

EARLY ROSE.—Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

WHITE BLISS.—Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.80; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.80.

EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.



Lookout Mountain Potato.

later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato, and of must superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

GOODRICH.—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure

IRISH POTATOES—SUMMER PLANTING

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES.—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer for second crop.

A grower says the only sure Fall crop potato. Never fails to come up and make a

crop; no trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known, and one of the best for Fall and Winter market.

Culture.—Cut tubers and plant just as you would in the Spring; most often planted possibly about the middle of July; plant 6 to 8 bushels per acre. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in the ground all winter, or can be kept in cellars, or barns. This potato keeps perfect for the table from November 15th until June 15th. No other potato will do this.

Price.—Sold measured bushel or 52 pounds to the bushel, deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50. No orders accepted except cash with order.

SWEET POTATOES

"Sweet Potato Culture," by Fitz. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Sweet Potato Culture.—We set the draws out here the latter part of March through June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitute a bushel. Sweet potatoes are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and partially grow in the winter, and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring through June as new round good potatoes. The market is thus furnished with sweet potatoes all the year round.

For bedding use small potatoes whole, cut the large ones in half and bed with eyes up.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond county does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer.

One of the largest canning factories in the South, who makes a specialty of canning Sweet Potatoes, writes us they are in the market for Sweet Potatoes, large varieties at all times. They prefer, Pumpkin Yam, Nancy Hall, Triumph, Big Jersey and Forty to the Hill.

NOTE.—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early in February. Cash with order.

We only sell Sweet Potatoes in 3 bushel sacks.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS.—The leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color same as the vines. Vines do not run, grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish Potatoes; sweet. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM.—Known too as Ga. Buck, Red Yams, Golden Beauty, and Dooley. Rather late; universally grown about here, 7-8 of Augusta potatoes are Pumpkin Yam. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27½ pounds, or half bushel. Ga. Exp. Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping. Leaf is pointed. When par boiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest looking dishes ever put upon the table. Bag, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

EARLY TRIUMPH.—Flesh bright light yellow, of good size, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety white, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality." Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 pounds. Many banks when open never show a rotten one. July potatoes taste as well as winter potatoes. We have dug them here the 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22d and made big potatoes October 1st. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Usually here we begin digging Triumphs July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take the vine and reset them on the same ground, thus grown potatoes in October. In 1909 we planted from the vine as late as August 22d, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large, however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. Bag (3 bu.), \$4.00.

NANCY HALL.—Known also as Providence also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed, color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. A grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." The most experienced growers in the country who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounced this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. Bag (3 bu.), \$4.00.

WILLET'S EARLY RED SKIN.—(Not the old Negro killer variety). Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam. and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the market man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston, who get two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast, "Peabody." Price: Bag, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM.—The old fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. Bag (3 bu.), \$4.00.

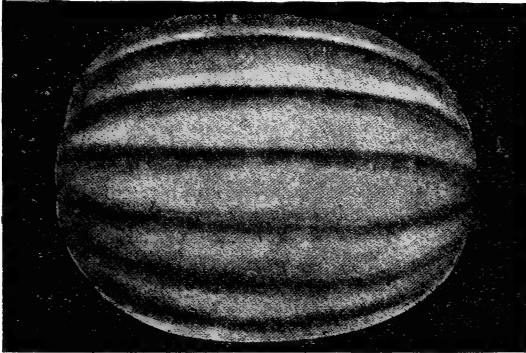
FORTY TO THE HILL.—In many cases these potatoes readily have twenty to the hill in the field; prolific, next to Triumph; color darker than Triumph; skin

yellow—between Pumpkin Yam and Triumph. Large leaf; purple veins, make big vines; mature same as Pumpkin Yam as regards season; cook soft, very sweet, keep well. No small potatoes; have a big end and a small end, all big enough for frying and canning. Some weigh 2 pounds. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

BIG WHITE JERSEY.—This is a large, white, dry-cooking potato; used almost exclusively in the North. This potato is very prolific, keeps well and cooks dry and mealy. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS.—We can furnish draws of any variety listed in our catalog. Orders for these should be sent in early in the season, so as to be sure of getting them, the demand each year for early draws is always greater than the supply. The dates of shipments depends usually on weather conditions, commencing the first of April and continuing through June. The earlier draws are usually shipped from Florida, and later from South Carolina coast and Augusta. No orders booked unless accompanied by cash. Price, f. o. b., grower. Price, 1,000 to 3,000, \$2.00; 5,000 to 10,000, \$1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, \$1.65 per M.

PUMPKIN



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin

Culture.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.—As regards this fine pumpkin, the best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable or market garden-

ers, and equally as good results for the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 75c; 3 pounds, \$1.75.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN.—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. 1 ounce, 5c; 1-4 pound, 15c; pound, 50c; 5 pound lots, 40c.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN.—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use; one ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 30c; 1 pound, 75c.

RADISHES

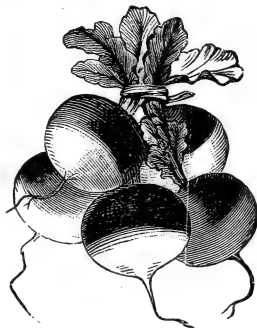
Culture.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture.

For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds, one acre.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a very good seller. Mild crisp, juicy and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound 60c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED.—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves

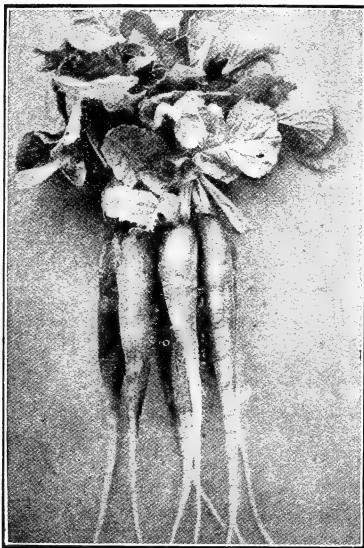
small. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60.

HALF LONG SCARLET RADISH.—A half long, fine radish, well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.



Long Scarlet Short Top.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; 1 pound, 50c.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER.—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest as well as hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, or GEORGIA SALAD

Culture.—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows two feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 or 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. The best for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown

in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price: ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 20c; 5 pounds, 60c.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH.—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

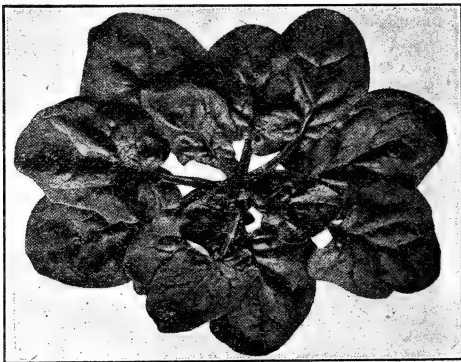
SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

LONG STANDING.—A deep green variety, with rather, elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-2 pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds, at 20c per lb.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS.—A compact, broad leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savory, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-2 pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 20c per lb.

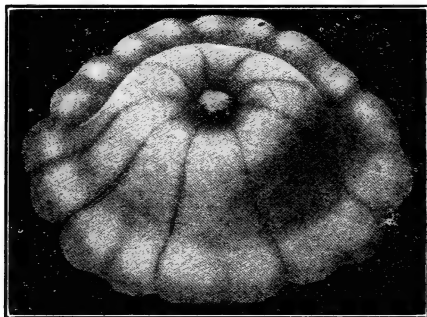
BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties, seed round. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., at 20c per lb.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

SQUASH

Culture.—After the danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts, 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.



Mammoth White Bush Squash.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—Early well-known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Early; fruit yellow hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

BOSTON MARROW.—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HUBBARD.—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from nine to twenty pounds. Color bluish-green occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture.—Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Manure 400 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent., potash 8 to 10 per cent. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

BEST VARIETIES FOR THE SOUTH.—Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thompson, Klondike and Gandy.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 150 plants, assorted, delivered..... | \$1.25 |
| 300 plants, assorted, delivered..... | 1.75 |
| 1,000 by express extra..... | 3.00 |
| 5,000 by express extra..... | 2.50 |
| Virginia and Red Bird, per 1,000..... | 4.50 |

TOMATOES

“Tomato Culture,” by Tracy. 150 pages, cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

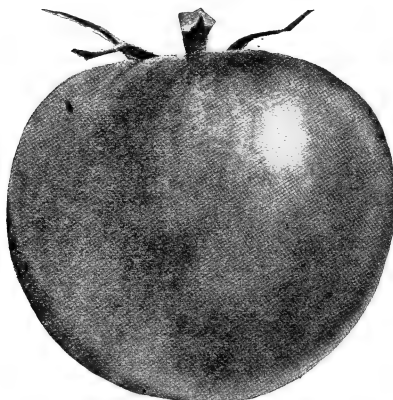
Culture.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stalky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer, and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST.—Listed for the first time. By many years of continual crossing, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Its stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red, small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely this is the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Mr. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware, one of the finest tomato experts in America, made an absolutely scientific test of this tomato this season from seed sent from Augusta. He pronounces this to be the earliest of all, making ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware is, by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes, will see at once what a remarkable production, and



Huffman's Earliest Tomato.



New Stone Tomato.

what a valuable one, is this Hoffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here in a small way for some 3 or 4 years. Price, only in bulk, 1 ounce, 5c; 1 pound, \$6.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—(Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. The originator claims that it is the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

THE STONE TOMATO.—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most kinds. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

IMPROVED TROPHY.—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

SELECTED PARAGON.—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.25.

NEW EARLY ACME.—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

MATCHLESS.—The finest and best of the new canning tomato. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium-sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.00.

PONDEROSA.—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

TOMATO PLANTS.—We can furnish any variety listed in catalog, from April until June, f. o. b., growers in Florida or South Carolina coast. 100 for \$1.00; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

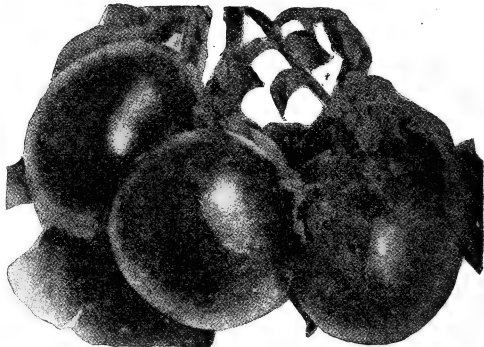
Culture.—Spring sowing should be put in early, so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are the best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips, three pounds per acre.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

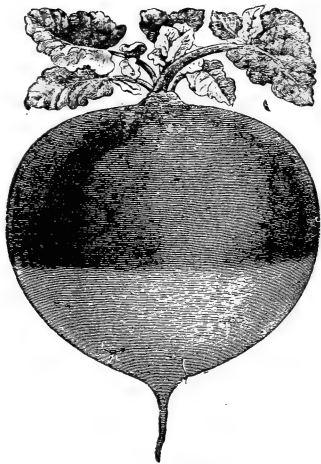
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—(Flat strapleaved).—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.



Dwarf Champion Tomato



Purple Top Globe.

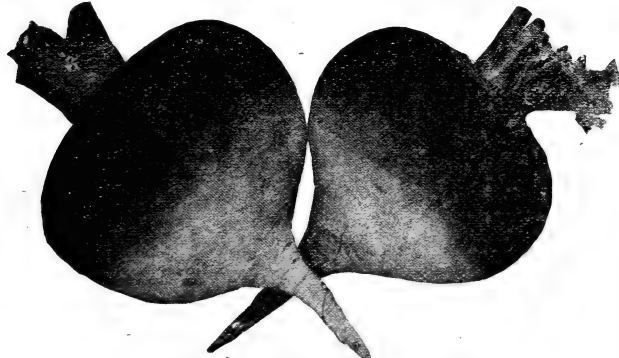
EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP. — (Flat strapleaved).—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

EARLY MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 25c; pound, 45c.



LARGE WHITE COW-HORN—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round, white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.



Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; 1-4 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

SALAD VARIETIES

SEVEN-TOPS.—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied). Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; 1 pound, 45c.



GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE.—(The United States seed trade supplied). Differing though from Seven-Tops, which is simply tops. The Southern Prize has large white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

RUTABAGA

or SWEDE

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder good keeper; hardy sweet and solid. Packet, 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA.—The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

WATERMELONS

An important melon test was made in 1904 by the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S. C., (see bulletins), from watermelon seeds, same types, coming from Colorado and the West, Florida and Augusta. The test proved that Augusta melon seed produced watermelons 20 per cent. larger than Western seed, and 10 to 15 per cent. larger than Florida seed. This shows superiority conclusively of Augusta Melon Seed. Our own test is that Augusta Melons, too, are the sweetest.

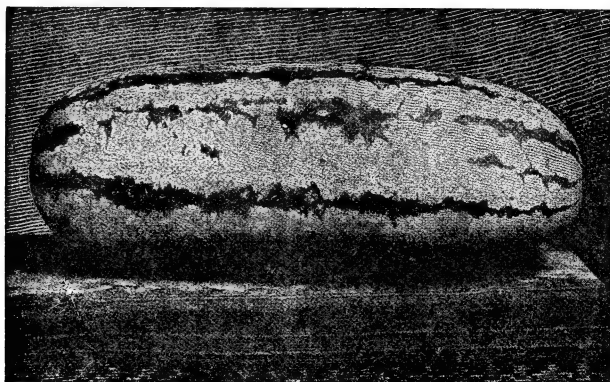
NOTE.—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 15 cents a pound.

NOTE.—All these melon seed grown in Augusta, Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward. Our seed are

cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-third of a car per acre is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3rd. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. It takes something like six to ten melons to make one pound of seed and one acre in melons will save from 75 to 100 pounds of seed.

“JUNE 10th.”—Known as Augusta Round White.—Known, too, as “Sheep Nose.”—Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh, light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape, round. Color, whitish. Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

HARRIS EARLIEST.—A new watermelon The earliest watermelon on the market, coming in about June 15 to 20. This melon is remarkable for its productiveness, and will out-yield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh about 17 pounds. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for the market; especially valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon.

taken from 20 pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c and 15c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade, from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Northern seed make 6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed sown in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small. Florida seed also produce small melons.

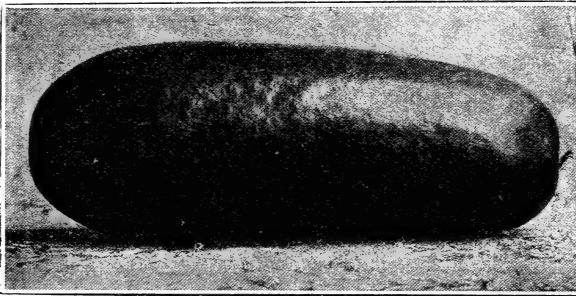
Culture.—Dig holes ten or twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill up with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill, and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The trucker's usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and to thin out to two.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet and some 8x12 feet. The guano used per acre is 200 pounds

melon, with crisp red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grown to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each; medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE.—(Also called “Gypsy.”)—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is the most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867 which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. Is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF.—Green-white elongated



Watson Melon.

melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

WATSON.—An Augusta melon shipper who grows 500 acres in water melons says of Watson that the melon does not go to pieces or give away under the sun. He regards it as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, Edem or Blue Gem, holds up as well as any. The melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. Seed often have no cavity or holes for the seed, but are embedded solidly in the flesh and scattered promiscuously. The biggest Florida shippers are planting of Watson heavily. Seed demand 1912 was more than supply. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six car loads on ten acres often made; shape long, color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new melon. A grower here grew Watson last year weighing 80 pounds. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further, and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Xmas." We are largest jobbers of Augusta grown seed. — Packet, 10c; 4 oz, 30c; lb 90c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28. Packet, 10c; 4 oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

KLECKLEY SWEET

—The melon is oblong, square and very sweet with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines are strong growing, very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping; seed small and clean white. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply each year of seed is not one-fourth of the demand, and the market is bare of seed before half the season is out. The fruits are oblong, rind is dark green; flesh is bright

scarlet and ripens to within a half-inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is supposed to be without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. Prolific, 2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

LARGE SPANISH.—This is the first year that it has been put on the market. An Augusta melon crank has, however, been growing it for 25 years, and he says: "It grows larger for me than the Triumph, is round like Triumph, and I grow it to weigh 75 pounds or more. It will keep longer than any melon that I know of; does not sink at the end like Kolb Gem; outside reminds me of the old Scaly-Bark melon in color. The flesh red, firm, crisp and very sweet. The rind is hard and tough, and is as thick as quite red. Packet, 10c; 4 oz., 30c; lb., 90c.

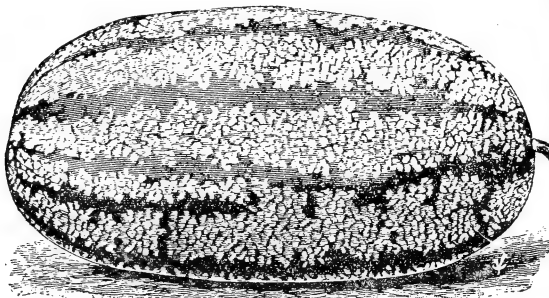
MCGUIRE, also called TINKER, PEARSON and HOKE SMITH.—This is a new melon, and was quite a favorite one in the South this season; is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green with a stripe which is still darker, is long and quite large in size, sometimes 70 pounds. Thin rind, though tough. The flesh is tender and is the Kolb Gem. Packet, 10c; 4 oz., 30c; lb, \$1.

CAROLINA BRADFORD.—Is a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green, with darker stripes;



Kleckley Sweet Melon

flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.



Carolina Bradford Melon.

ALABAMA SWEET.—One of our finest and largest long melons, and gaining in popularity. Shape, long to oblong. This excellent shipping melon is the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers associations, and extensive individual growers, North and Northwest. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

The Florida watermelon shippers and truckers use this melon very largely. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

CUBAN QUEEN.—Specially a wet weather sandy land watermelon, prolific, three to the vine, size 30 to 80 pounds; good shipper, carry farther than Watson, do not sunburn; keep long in the field—till November, covered in straw. No rotten ends, especially sweet and has driven out many other melons around Augusta. Packet, 10c; 4 oz., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

THE JONES.—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than the above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us only a few years ago, yet it has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. A grower at Augusta, this past season grew Jones Melons weighing 80 pounds. Nothing better for home market, but they break in shipping. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

EDEN.—Round; striped, cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. This melon has such a tremendous sale that we have had large amounts grown for us of high grade seed, and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed is white. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Planted in South Carolina largely. One grower plants 1,000 pounds. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

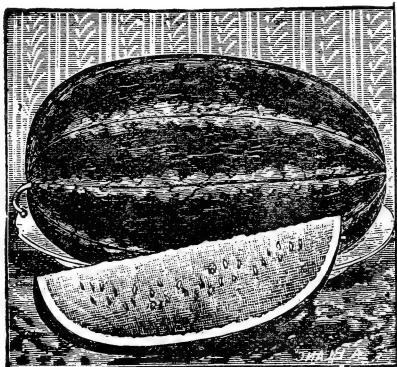
NEW HOLMES.—Shape, large round like Eden, but longer; color, dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Kolb; not

quite as early as Eden, but earlier than Blue Gem or Triumph. The two largest melon shippers in the South are now using this melon for shipping purposes. Mr. J., with thirty years' experience as a grower, and shipper of thousands of cars, writes us June, 1912: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Tom Watson, Kolb Gem, and Eden are bringing maximum \$150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fills a car 36 ft. long, 8 ft wide, 4 ft. deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars. Have 175 acres now, and expect to plant no other in 1913." Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICEBERG.—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality far better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3. 800 to car. Packet, 10c; oz., 30c; lb., 90c.

TRIUMPH.—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

CONQUEROR ANTI-WILT.—An absolute wilt-resistant melon. After ten years of work by U. S. Government near Augusta, this watermelon has been perfected and will be put on the market for the first time. It is as fine a shipper and as good an eater as is the Eden Gen. It is a somewhat larger melon, weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is a tremendous saving to melon growers who have



Cuban Queen.



Conqueror Anti-Wilt Watermelon.

heretofore experienced heavy losses, because of their fields being infested in wilt after the 3rd year, making impossible the growing for eight or ten years thereafter of watermelons. This melon means a revolution in melon growing. The annual loss of melons in wilt fields is almost incalculable. The owners of wilt-resistant land can now use their own lands for melon growing, whereas, heretofore they have been compelled to rent farms. The melon is green and white stripe, and somewhat more elongated than is Kolb Gem, and is as fine a shipper as regards toughness of rind as any melon on the market today. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.10.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM.—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4. Packet, 10c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON.—A medium sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. It is used for making Sweet Pickles and Preserving, as it is too hard to use for an eating melon. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Herbs for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Packet, 5c.

BENE.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used largely for flavoring, especially cakes and candy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 25c.

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Packet, 5c.

CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring in drills 20-in. apart. Packet, 5c.

CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Packet, 5c.

DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Packet, 5c.

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Packet, 5c.

HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb largely used in making cough syrups and lozengers. Packet, 5c.

LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linens, etc. Should be picked before it comes dry. Packet 5c.

LEEK.—The oblong bulb or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Packet, 5c.

SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing, being more extensively used for this purpose than any other herb. Packet, 5c.

TANSY.—For making bitters. Packet, 5c.

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. Sow early in the spring. Packet, 5c.

FLOWER SEED

Our specially selected list Flower Seeds, adapted to this latitude which have proven successful after careful tests.

AGERATUM.—Blooms all summer; 2 feet, annual. Packet, 5c.

ALYSSUM.—(Sweet Mad Wort). Pretty for vases; little plants. Packet, 5c.

ASTER, VICTORIA.—(Mixed). The best Aster; 18 inches. Packet, 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(Corn Flower). Packet, 5c.

BALLOON VINE.—(Love in a Puff). Annual; climbing. Packet, 5c.

BALSAM.—(Lady Slipper). 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

CELENDULA.—(Pot Marigold). 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

CALLOPSIS.—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

CAMPANULA.—(Canterbury Bells), Packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT.—(Iberis). For edges, 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

CARNATION.—1 to 2 feet. Packet, 10c.

COCKSCOMB.—(Celosi). Border plant and for pots. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS.—4 to 6 feet. July till frost; Packet, 5c.

CHINA PINK, or INDIAN PINK.—Double and showy. Packet, 5c.

CYPRESS VINE.—(Ipomoea Cyclamen). Climber; star shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

DAISY BELLS.—Very popular; makes beautiful borders. Packet, 5c.

DAISY SHASTA.—Perennial, propagates by roots as well as seed. Flowers keep for two weeks; from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet tall. Very handsome. Packet, 10c.



Aster.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS.—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

DOLICHOS.—(Hyacinth Bean). Annual, climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet, 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS.—(Myosotis). Little border; perennial, 6 to 10 in. Packet, 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—(Or Marvel of Peru). 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

FOX GLOVE, or DIGITALIS.—Hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.



Dianthus.

GAILLARDIA.—Bouquets, or house decorations; 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW.—(Rudbeckia L. F. P.). Perennial, 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in early spring, also propagates by shoots. Packet seed, 10c; shoots, 15c each; dozen, \$1.00.

GOURDS.—Mixed gourds. Packet, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK.—(Athea Rosea). Majestic; hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—(Ipomoea Imperialis). Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR.—Hardy, annual, and showy. Packet, 5c.

MARIGOLD.—(Tagetes). Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE.—(Reseda). Sow any time. Fragrant. Packet, 5c.

MOON FLOWER.—(Ipomoea Grandiflora). Climber, white flowers 5 to 6 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Packet, 10c.

NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

PANSY or HEARTEASE.—The world's favorite; perennial; sow August and September. Packet, 10c.



Pansy or Heartease.

PERIWINKLE.—(Vinca). Summer garden, winter house, 2 feet; large pink and white. Packet, 5c.

PETUNIA.—Blooms early summer till frost. Effective, 1½ to 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—(Flame Flower). Brilliant summer flowering; annual; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

PORTULACE.—(Moss Rose). For edging or rock work; thrives anywhere; 1½ feet. Packet, 5c.

POPPY.—(Papaver). Desirable, wide color range, 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 5c.

RICINUS.—(Castor Oil Bean). Ornamental leaved, annual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.—(Flowering Sage). Perennial; scarlet; 3 feet. Packet, 10c.

SUNFLOWER-CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Flower double; tall 7 feet; large yellow flowers, look like Chrysanthemum, new. Packet, 5c.

SUNFLOWER-RUSSIAN.—8 to 10 feet, large. Packet, 5c.

SWEET PEAS.—(Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1-4 pound, 20c; 1 pound, 60c; postage extra, 8c a pound.

SWEET PEAS.—Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they



Sweet Peas.

have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson**, (early white); **Blanche Burpee**, (Extra large white); **Blanch Ferry**, (pink and white); **Modesty**, (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom**, (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy**, (pink, light at edges); **King Edward**, (scarlet); **Capt. of the Blues**, (bright blue and purple); **Countess Randor**, (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford**, (delicate lavender); **Black Night**, (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon**, (primrose yellow); **America**, (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at —1 ounce, 15c; 1-4 pound, 40c; 1 pound, \$1.25. Postage extra, 8c pound. **Countess Spencer**, (extra large soft pink), 1 ounce, 20c; 1-4 pound, 60c; 1 pound, \$2.00.

SWEET WILLIAM.—(Dianthus Baratus). Hardy, perennial; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA.—Annual. Packet, 5c.

WALL FLOWER.—Perennial. Packet, 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.—The newest and best addition to climbers. Packet, 10c.

ZINNA.—(Double). Resembles Dahlias. Packet, 5c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

ELEPHANT EARS.—(Caladium Esculentum)—Plant in early spring. 10c each; 1 dozen, \$1.00.



Elephant Ears.

DAHLIAS.—Plant early spring until middle of summer; all leading varieties, 15c each; 4 for 50c; 1 dozen, \$1.25.

GLADIOLI.—Plant early spring and summer. 4 for 10c; 1 dozen, 25c; 50 for 90c; 100, \$1.50.

CANNAS.—Plant early spring and summer. All colors. Each, 10c; 1 dozen, 75c.

TUBE ROSES.—Plant in early spring. 1 dozen, 25c; 25 for 40c; 100, \$1.50.

For prices and description of all bulbs for fall planting, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, etc., see our Fall Catalog.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more, 20c.

FERTILIZERS

The Fertilizers listed below are especially recommended for Flowers, Lawns, etc.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Pulverized Sheep Manure |100 lbs. | \$1.50 |
| Pulverized Cow Manure |100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c |100 lbs. | 3.00 |
| Nitrate of Soda, 1 lb., 5c |100 lbs. | 4.00 |
| Cotton Seed Meal |100 lbs. | 1.50 |

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD

CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOS-
PHORIC ACID AND POTASH.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try **Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets**, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cts., postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cts., postpaid.

EARTHENWARE—FLOWER POTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 6-inch, 10c each.....dozen | \$.90 |
| 8-inch, 15c each.....dozen | 1.25 |
| 10-inch, 25c each.....dozen | 2.25 |
| 12-inch, 30c each.....dozen | 3.25 |

Get special prices on larger amounts.

LAWN MOWERS

Any one wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania, or

the Great American. These will last a life time, with a little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at a small cost, and the machine be as good as new. While the cheaper mowers takes more to replace broken parts and get in condition, than to buy a new machine.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | \$ 3.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | 4.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | 5.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | 6.25 |
| Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches..... | 10.50 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches..... | 13.00 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches..... | 14.50 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ in. wheel, 5 blades 15 inches..... | 10.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ in. wheel, 5 blades 17 inches..... | 11.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ in. wheel, 5 blades 19 inches..... | 12.00 |
| GRASS CATCHERS —15 inches..... | \$ 1.90 |
| 17 inches..... | 2.00 |
| 19 inches..... | 2.10 |
| PRUNING SHEARS —No. 1, each..... | \$.50 |
| No. 4, each..... | .25 |
| Rockdale Pruners, each..... | .75 |
| Giant Grass Hooks, each..... | .50 |

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

FIELD SEED CORN

Our Corn Seed.—We do not handle middle West or Western Seed Corn, as they are no good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Station says: "All the varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early Northwestern kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuit-

able for our climate, making small yields and a poor quality of grain." Our corns are all North and Southern grown, and from the best locality, brought in to us in car load lots, from the best original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn by 10 to 20 per cent.

"The Cereals in America," by Hunt. 450 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.00, postpaid,



Augusta Corn Exhibit.

"The Book on Corn," by Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these books.

For the celebrated Williamson Corn Method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.

Culture.—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 15th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre. Plant 5 feet rows 12 inches in drill. Fertilize only once or twice on the side at second and third plowing, using 500 pounds of fertilizer. These same growers six or eight years ago were only making 10 to 12 bushels when using the same amount of guano, planting and fertilizing at time of planting, in the old way. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre.

NOTE—We bought the Corn Exhibit at the Augusta Corn Show, consisting of about 100 bushels of selected corn on ear. This corn exhibit was composed of lots of 10 to 20 ears coming from one acre of corn. These acres produced as high as 160 bushels per acre. There is no better seed corn to be had in the United States than this we offer. We have, however, only a limited quantity to offer of this selection, of the following varieties: Garrick, Improved Marlboro, Georgia Six Ear, Hastings Prolific, Hickory King and Tennessee Red Cob. Anyone wanting the choicest and most carefully selected seed corn will find this an exceptional way of getting it. Price per ear, 10c; dozen, 50c.

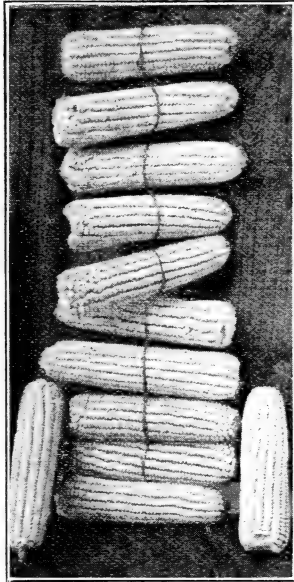
IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—It makes a large sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color.

Well known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it the latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

IMP'D WHITE DENT.—This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; oftentimes 60 to 90 bushels on good land. Has a big ear, 8 to 10 in. long, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. This corn is quite popular among some market gardeners, plant large amounts to sell for roasting ears. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.35; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

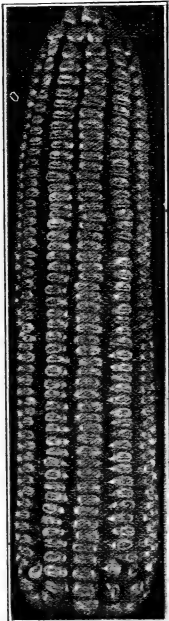
EARLY DENT CORNS.—Dent corns that do best in the South are grown in Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. It loses its earliness when grown from native seed. North-western dent corn are much cheaper, but by experiments have proven to be worthless for planting in the South. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of the Dent. It comes on for the farmer in the nick of time, for feeding or meal, middle of July, or 100 days from planting.



Willett's Improved Marlboro Prolific.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC.—We've increased size of grain. A beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were from Marlboro, and it has probably won the largest and most premiums. Grains are some larger than Cockes. 162 ears to the 100 plants. The ear is somewhat larger than Cockes. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.10 per bushel.

GARRICK.—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina today being the most advertised corn growing state in the U. S.) Won the Marlboro County contest, 1908—yield of 137 bushels; also best yield per acre on five acres in 1909. Our grower got 1909, 500 bushels in five acres. Young Usher of S. C., who won the S. C. premium, 1909, and was given a trip by U. S. Agl. Dept. to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. A fancy specialist corn grower, Augusta, says: "Garrick is one of the best." Another large Geor-



Improved Golden Dent.

gia corn grower who has grown all types in large amounts, says: "Yield is enormous, I believe Garrick will be the most popular variety of corn in the South." An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation effort, 700 bushels on 12 acres this past year; another grower in 7 foot rows and 12 inches in the row, made 65 bushels per acre and a good crop of cucumbers in between the rows. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.10 per bushel.



Cocke's Prolific.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In swamps has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Carolina. Stood highest test at Georgia Experimental Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experimental Stations. Given great satisfaction here for several years. Our breeder is one of the best in the South. In North Carolina he has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cockes Prolific. Out of 32 varieties North Carolina Experimental Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often 3 or 4 ears to stalk; grains are sound, flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cockes is considered the most prolific corn in Virginia. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—This remarkable prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from 3 to 6 ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experimental Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

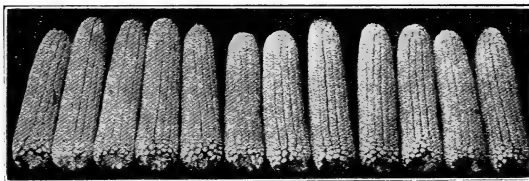
GEORGIA SIX-EAR.—(New)—Synonyms: "Biggs Seven-Ear," "Alexander's Six-Ear," "Hasting Prolific."—In North Carolina Experimental Station stood out of 100 varieties first in 1903, first in 1904, third in 1906, and first in 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average seven inches in length. In one lot 20 acres in North Carolina, not a stalk furnish less than three ears. 20 acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largest yield in North Carolina was 133½ bushels per acre. Largest grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. Ten bushels on the cob, weighed up 70 pounds to the bushel, will shell out to be twelve bushels, 56 pounds. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels per acre. One grower in South Carolina who aerated his land seven or eight deep plowings before planting, on three acres of Six-Ear Corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corns. Can pull August 10th. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

BATTS FOUR-EAR.—Originated in North Carolina, and is quite a favorite in that State. Hard white grains and a small cob; ears are medium and it tends toward a standard of 4 ears to the stalk. Very similar to Georgia Six-Ear. Matures from 100 to 110 days. Won first prize North Carolina Fair, October, 1910. We have certificates from various growers, per acre, as follows: 201 bushels; 79—bushels; 132 bushels; 125 bushels, etc. Price: One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED.—Introduced some eight or more years ago. One of the largest eared corns grown in this section, ears average from nine to twelve inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm resistant owing to its deep rooting. Heavy in foliage with generally two good ears. This is one of the most popular big eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

HUFFMAN.—The most beautiful corn ever grown in Tennessee, bears the name of Huffman. It is white; tremendous ear; good size cob; grains are long. It is prolific, and the great feature of it is the white pearly meal it makes. The grains glisten like silver, and are as white as rice. Grains are of the

usual hardness. We have our corn grown for us here at Augusta; fully climatized. We have never seen in all the years of our business, a white corn with so many attractive features as is borne by Huffman. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.



Red Cob Corn.

RED COB.—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drouth resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell counties in South Carolina—called though sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties of South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Georgia grown, fully climatized. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

HICKORY KING.—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. One Augusta farmer claims this past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia, Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

GOURD SEED CORN.—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shaped like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quart, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE.—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. It has been known to produce 142 bushels per acre. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

WILLET'S GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN.

A hardy prolific yellow corn, much needed in the country; practically weevil proof; grains long, deep yellow, and sound; medium red cob; 1 to 3 ears, mostly 2 ears. Every stalk a bearer; makes well on light land; ripens here fairly late. Can be planted

well after oats. Price: One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.40 per bushel.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—(Georgia grown)

Plant not before June 1st to 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears till September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo; which after setting, etc., made 90 tons net silage. Thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. It was cultivated three times. Was gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for 7 years says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For a second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes it is perfectly green until the middle of November. Our correspondent writes: "I made 17 tons ensilage per acre. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from six to seven hundred grains." Will stand any drought. Pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

BROOM CORN.—Tennessee Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strickly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. This is a tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving 6 inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agl. Dept. at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds, 8c.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED

THE LEADING TYPES OF COTTON GROWN IN THE SOUTH TODAY AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH.

FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED.—We list below some fifty cottons which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists.

COTTONS NOT LISTED.—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED.—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportations. The various European and South American governments engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center, receipts last year being 550,781 bales; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses in the world, with latest improvements. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS.—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in car load lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever.



Small, Medium and Big Boll

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS.—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES.—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Ala-

bama, on this account, and all boll weevil States, should come each year to us for seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car, and at some points 1,200 bushels make a car.

We will gladly quote car lot prices upon request on any variety.

AN OUTRAGE; AND A WARNING.—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cotton seed" have been sold in the past few years, and are being sold now in the Boll Weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product ultimately finds itself in farmer's hands, and is sold for early straight types. We know one oil mill in North Carolina who sold in the winter of 1911 into the Southwest—cotton seed supposedly early King's, but which in fact was miscellaneous late seed as brought into the oil mill. We would also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific headquarters.

FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED NOT GUARANTEED.—Freight rates car lots from Augusta to Texas Common Points is 54c per 100 pounds, 30,000 pound minimum car, and to New Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg, 24c per 100 pounds, minimum car 30,000 lbs. and less than car, 40c to 42c per 100 lbs.

While we cannot give all freight rates here, we will gladly get freight rates to any point and wire you.

COTTON SEED TESTING.

A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed are good. Always test your seed.

COTTON CULTURE.

Break 8 to 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Chop out when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to hill according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every ten days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season.

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES

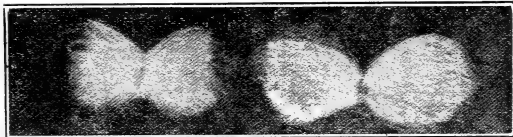
EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES.—Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double jointed, Bohler's Tripple

Joint, Drake's Defiance, World's Wonder, Money Maker, and Bank Account.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES.—Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, Cooks, Robert's, Bostwick and Dongola.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES.—Keenan, Columbia and Webber.

Boll Weevil Notes.—Plant the above cottons early and plant less than one inch deep. Plant only cottons that set fruit early and rapidly and mature them quickly. On rich bottom lands where cotton grows very rank and rot their bolls, plant the earliest varieties that have the least foliage. Kings and Simpkins are the earliest. The Toole and Hites do not have as much foliage and the lint is much better staple; only about a week or ten days later than the earliest types. The Big Bolls we recommend are about ten days later than Kings and Simpkins, but the length of staple is much better than the small boll varieties. The long staple varieties we recommend are new cottons. They are much earlier than the original upland long staple, big boll and prolific. Growers



Short Staple and Upland Long Staple

that want a staple cotton in the Boll Weevil territory can grow successfully only these varieties.

NOTE.—The past season we tested ten or twelve varieties of cotton seed listed by various seed houses and growers as new cotton, giving very fancy descriptions and selling at high prices. These were advertised largely throughout the cotton belt. They however proved to be nothing more than synonyms of well known varieties that had been on the market for a number of years. The varieties we list in our catalog are varieties that have been tested by the experimental station and grown for a number of years, and will be found true to type.

THE EARLIEST SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S.—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Sugar Loaf").—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta, June 20th, the past season made a bale per acre.

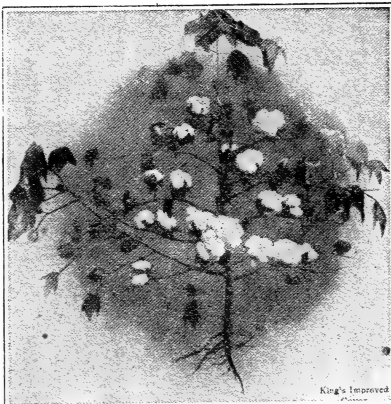
The Government experts at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the two best cottons are Kings and Toole. King being slightly earlier but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pound lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent. 82 per cent. open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into Boll Weevil States. King's opens in Texas. July 15; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1½ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks. It had no rain from the first of

July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. North Carolina Exp. Station reports King's: "Stood first in 1903 and 1905, second in 1904, third in 1906, and fourth in 1907." Boll is medium; seed very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all others. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana and Mississippi in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. The Boll Weevil States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20

per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold to-day. Our North Carolina growers, whose crop we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, has bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent. blooms per stalk with red spots on them. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock f. o. b. Augusta:

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.30; 25 bushels, \$1.10; 50 to 100, at \$1.00 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC.—Early for Boll Weevil lands.



Willet's Special King

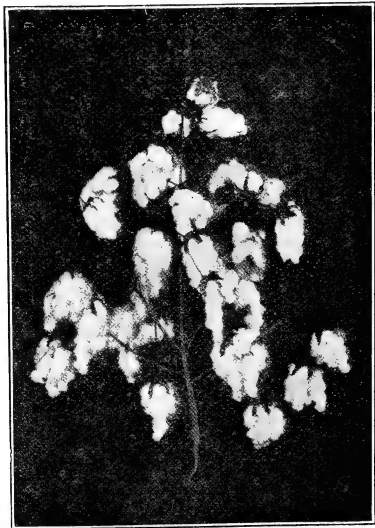
—(Short Staple).—This is a selection from King Cotton, and resembles the King very much in growth and shape. It is equally as early, and our test here at Augusta ranked well up among the early prolific varieties; some growers making a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Certain exploiters have adver-

tised this cotton as being ten days earlier than Kings and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue; unjust to buyers. Kings and Simpkins open at same time. Read what we say above in "King's."

"The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907 for the best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased with it that he sold about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infested boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit.

The originator writes us that his seed "came originally from a King field. The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and King's cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's; the Experiment Station tests indicate that King seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit." Our North Carolina grower reports making 100 bales on 50 acres. We offer this North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.10; and 100, at \$1.00.

TOOLE.—(Short Staple)—Early for Boll Weevil lands. Of the King type; low bush; shapely, height 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls small. Pronounced by Clemson College



Toole Cotton

to be also free from anthracnose and boll rot, and advises farmers to plant same that have been suffering from this trouble. The Government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today on the early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the two best cottons are Kings and Toole. King being slightly earlier but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first at Georgia Experiment Station, 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station, 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 pounds each of 80 acres. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in the county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drouth and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small, 40 to 42 per cent. lint. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. These qualities, with a thin foliage, makes it a wonderfully prolific cotton.

We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various U. S. Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. We sold five cars of Toole to one Boll Weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.30; 10 at \$1.20; 25 to 50, at \$1.10; 100, at \$1.00.

HITES PROLIFIC.—(Short Staple)—One of the most prolific cottons in existence, also early, probably a week later than King. Easy to pick; superior lint, and fine staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of a dwarf nature, an open growth admitting the sunshine. It has a long tap root, enabling it to resist drouth. From three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out other limbs together all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If the proper space is given it usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton, containing among the smallest seed in existence giving from 40 to 43 per cent. of lint. While it is not entirely a double-jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on a single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14 inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization

Hite's Prolific Cotton will produce from two to three bales per acre. It is well suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than the test at the Alabama Exp. Station at Auburn, in 1911. Out of 29 varieties and strains of cotton, Hites lead them all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and \$33.14 more per acre than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda.

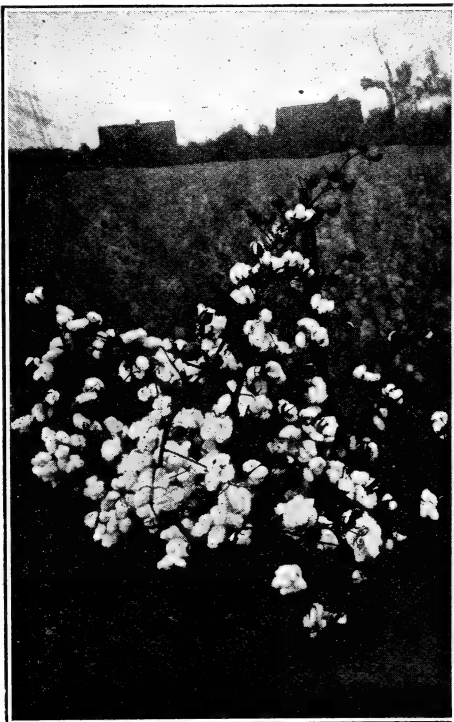
Price One buhsel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushel lots, \$1.10.

BROADWELL'S DOUBLE JOINTED

—Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King; more productive than King, otherwise very similar; two bolls often together; seeds very small green or brown-gray, flowers often have red spots, 100 bolls to pound, lint 13-16 inch."

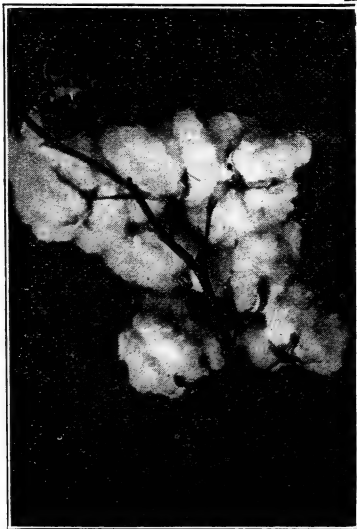
Planted here at Augusta, June 17th, made two bales to the acre.

Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the



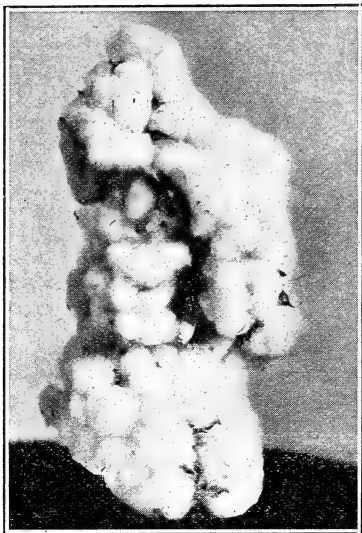
Hite's Prolific Cotton

Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exhibition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exposition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of stalks showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five-locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, twelve bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia States Fair for years 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing before, the limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtains in Kings cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is the Kings. Seed are small, some green, some white, and a few black. We offer it at \$1.50 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25; 25 bushels, \$1.10; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.00 per bushel.



Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton

BOHLER'S TRIPPLE JOINT—Very early, adapted to boll weevil lands. The first bloom exhibited here on cotton exchange is this cotton. Here at Augusta the fields were full of bloom on June 20th. It is a medium boll, white bloom. Plant has 3 or 4 limbs. This cotton originated here at Augusta. A tall cotton, something like 6 feet. A magnificent photograph as shown, is the most prolific limb of cotton ever seen in Augusta. This limb is 10 inches and shows 24 bolls. We expect a great future for this cotton which we are now placing before the public from our grower. We control the whole crop. (See cut). Price: 1 peck, 75c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.65; 25 bushels, \$1.50.



Bohler's Triple Joint Cotton

DRAKE'S DEFIANCE.—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices.

Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, medium bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; few base or weedy base-limbs. Bolls are about 70 to pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain often five locks. Seed medium, most brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint 15-16 inch, used a good deal in boll weevil lands. Fairly early, but not so early as King's. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.15.

WORLD'S WONDER.—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been bringing \$10.00 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana, as used in Boll Weevil lands. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 in the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceedingly prolificness in out-turn has given

it recently a great push in the States, above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year. Very early as against Boll Weevil. Lint 15-16 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

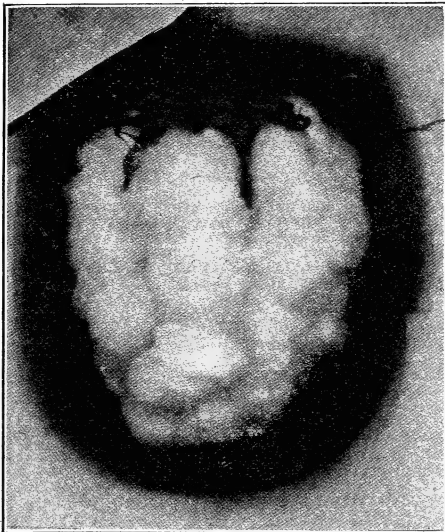
MONEY MAKER.—For Boll Weevil lands (Short Staple).—Sometimes called "Little Green Seed".—The seed are small to medium mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. It is not a heavy foliage maker. As to earliness, about one week later than King. Can be planted close, like King's and Toole's. Short-limbed, deep root, resists storms and drought. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent. at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in Boll Weevil districts, and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 to 15 at \$1.35; 25 to 50, at \$1.25; 100 at \$1.20.

BANK ACCOUNT.—Early for boll weevil lands; short staple. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent. at gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed and to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. Price: One peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bu.

THE EARLIEST BIG BOLL VARIETIES

MEEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL (Short staple).—For Boll weevil lands. Largely storm proof. Lint 15-16 inch. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 00.70 per cent. Originated in Texts. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agl. Dept., and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year. We have growing contracts in large amounts.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large,



Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll, Open

mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales.

One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.35; 100 bushels, at \$1.25.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL.—Early; for Boll Weevil lands. An Experiment Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907, and first, by a small margin, in 1908. It has large bolls and good fibre, which measures often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches."

The U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent. 5 locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 to the lb., origin Mississippi."

Bulletin 94 Georgia Experiment Station puts Cleveland, out of 33 cottons tested, far ahead in almost every respect. Shows the greatest amount of seed cotton per acre above all, viz: 2,226 pounds of seed cotton; percentage of lint, 38.6. 413 pounds per acre picked first picking, September 14th; by October 8th, more than 80 per cent. of the cotton was picked. Large boll, namely 53 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,350 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of this

State, whether the boll weevil be present or not."

The writer's experience on 33 acres Cleveland, 1910, is: The season was the worst he had ever felt, the crop nearly 30 per cent. short; on account of rain the fields could scarcely be worked; yet he made on the 33 acres, 45 bales, and my farmer says it is the best cotton he ever planted.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large, and low-spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks, 45 to 50 bolls to the pound, lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Stood first at Experimental Stations Georgia and Mississippi in 1907, and first in Mississippi, 1908. Free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500 pound bale; yield at gin about 40 per cent. Seed are medium size, with a few black seed. An early cotton. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL.—(Short staple)—Early for Boll Weevil lands; lint 15-16 inch. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; setple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experimental Station it stood fifth in yield in lint among 40 varieties tested. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bu.



Cleveland Big Boll

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL.—Early; for Boll Weevil lands. — (Short staple) — Extra big boll. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size; gray or white tipped, fine upland quality. 7-8 to 1 1-8 inches lint. Season maturing early—about ten days later than King's.

Cooks was originated ten years ago in Georgia. Since that time it has created a sensation in cotton production and yields. A hybrid of "Beat All."

It immediately went to the head of the list at all State Experimental Stations where tested, and is now known as the standard by which other varieties are compared.

It is a big boll variety, 55 to 60 bolls making a pound, is very prolific and a heavy and constant bearer and is very early. Length of lint 7-8 inch.

Has large, blunt-pointed, round bolls, mostly containing five locks, opens well and is very easily picked; medium-sized, gray, white tubed seed. The stalk has a splendid root system, makes a strong, well-limbed stalk, with medium points.

Below we give some of its records at the different State Experimental Stations:

At the Georgia Station it has ranked as follows:

First in 1903, first in 1904, first in 1905, third in 1906, and third in 1907, making a remarkable record.

At the Agricultural College of Mississippi it stood first in 1904, first in 1905, first in 1906, second in 1907, and second in 1908.

At the Auburn, Alabama, Station it stood second in 1905, first in 1906.

It also led at the North Carolina Station in 1904, second in 1905, and first in 1906.

Gins 40 to 44 per cent. Prolific—often 1½ bales to acre. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

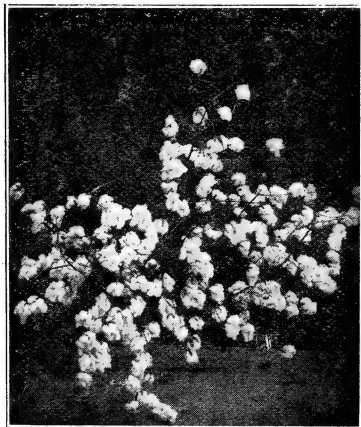
ROBERT'S BIG BOLL.—(A new cotton) —Short staple. Early for Boll Weevil lands; very prolific. The originator has worked for several years improving this cotton by selection of plants and seed. Leaf medium size, not so large as the Cleveland

and other Big Boll varieties. Bolls large, five-lock with medium seed. 45 bolls to one pound seed cotton. Gins 41 per cent. The stalk is branching in growth, having five or six primary limbs. The first limbs start from the main stalk near the ground, long and well fruited to the end. Having a tap root six inches longer than any other cotton, makes it a very valuable drought and storm resistant cotton. One of the important features of this new cotton is the formation of the bolls. Bolls lean to the side and down, do not stand straight up as do other cottons, burr takes all the beating of the rain and shields the lint from the weather. Burr curves inward, rim of each lobe burr opening and curling back. Along edges are needle points or thorns that hold fast to the lint, preventing it being blown out during severe wind storms. Easily picked by drawing straight down, not side ways. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

BOSTWICK'S BIG BOLL.—(A New Cotton) —Prolific cotton. Improvement over Dongola and Poulout Cotton. Much earlier, more prolific and harder than either of the other old types. Most uniform variety, very popular where grown, plant large branching from a few inches above the ground continuing to the top. Bolls extra large, 45 bolls making a pound of seed cotton, gins 38 to 40 per cent. Cotton maturing well, scarcely no faulty or defective bolls, grows very thick on the limbs. Leaves very small, letting the sunshine to the bolls which adds to the opening qualities and lessening the liabilities of rotting. Large per cent. of fields this season opened by August 20th. A grower says: "I observe further in cotton that will make a bale to a bale and a half per acre and has never been picked; there is none on the ground although there has been several heavy rains since it opened." The earliness of this New Variety Big Boll Cotton renders it most valuable to Boll Weevil stricken territory. This cotton should be largely used through Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Mexico. A large farmer reports, "I have been farming twenty-five years. I have tried every variety of cotton with any reputation, but find Bostwick's Big Boll Prolific Cotton far superior to any that I have ever seen." Price of seed: One bushel, \$2.60; 10 to 15 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.50; 100 bushel lots, \$1.35.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL.—Originated in Georgia. Big Boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the fairly early cottons; at the Georgia Experiment station in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. A fine cotton for Boll Weevil lands. Planted at Augusta in June made one bale to the acre which shows the earliness for a big boll variety. Beautiful homogeneous seeds.

Has large fuzzy, brownish-gray seeds. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some reports 3½ on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without.



Robert's Big Boll Cotton

He reports his out-turn at gin 1,200 pounds made a 505 pound bale. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.65; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.10.

LATER MATURING VARIETIES OF STANDARD SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLLS

HAWKINS.—(Short Staple)—U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Fairly early, tall pyramid bolls, 70 to pound, lint over 7-8 inch. Standard percentage good." Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1st. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed; some light gray, some green, 35 per cent. in 1908. This is an old established most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various "points" in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins out of fifteen cottons tested, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC.—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. 1910 premium was given it for making 4,703 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. This same farm with Excelsior made in 1911 100 bales with two es. Has ranked first and then second at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761, and then 1,157 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C.; first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Alabama Experimental Station reported 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.35; 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

HARDIN.—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years ago. It has never been tested at experimental stations to any great extent. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalks seems to be literally a big white open fluffy boll. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels for \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.10 per bushel.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED.—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make

one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.35; 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel.

POOR LAND.—Syn. Stoney Little Seed; Pick Pocket)—This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmers—possibly the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. It yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. It is a fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought.

Alabama Experimental Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

LAYTON.—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to one pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to Peterkin group, very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white, some greenish-white. Usually five-locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experimental Station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type. Ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experimental Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. Lint 7-8 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.10 per bushel.

PETERKIN.—(Short Staple)—U. S. Agl. Dept., says: "Origin was the old Rio Grande cotton with black seed; now bred with a smaller percentage of black seeds. Opens wider, but retains lint; 83 bolls per pound; lint 7-8 of an inch." An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons. At Alabama Experimental Station, in ten years test, it stood second, fifth, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. We saw one plant of Peterkin cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the rootlets left off, was 6 feet 4 inches. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 0.70. Prices: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10, \$1.35; 25 to 50, \$1.15; 50 to 100, at \$1.00 per bu.

MOSS' IMPROVED.—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin," also called "Brown Seed Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experimental Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100

pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Exp. report. Few naked seed; medium late. Georgia Experimental Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent., naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint highest of all; bolls quite small, an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin." Lint, 15-16 inch.

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, \$1.50; 25 to 50, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

TEXAS WOOD.—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

TEXAS OAK.—This is a tall late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making one pound. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR WILT INFESTED LAND

WILLET'S RED LEAF.—A medium boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—one inch long or more. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom, instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the beginning. The remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant to rust and the drought; it will stand more cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. Out of 17 cottons tested at Georgia Experimental Station, 1909, all showed anthracnose .70 up to 9. per cent. except Willet's Red Leaf, which showed none. It is the most sturdy resistant cotton plant type known. We have grown and bred this cotton so that our January, 1913, offering of seed will show a cotton that is tall like Jackson cotton, and straight up and not limby. It will show almost wholly a triple joint cotton, heavily fruited; and a type that is more resistant to various cotton troubles than any other cotton that is known. Georgia Agricultural College, 1909, reports good results, 1½ bales to acre. Our Augusta grower reports two bales to the acre. One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.

JACKSON.—(Synonym African Limbless.) This variety some years ago was sensationally exploited, it is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, (82 per pound), ovate, tapering. Percent. of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small; mostly brownish-white. At Auburn it ranked in yield of lint 1st, 3rd and 17th. This is a productive variety. Lint 7-8 inch. Bolls crowd together on shortened limbs; quite resistant to wilt.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5½ feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut! Price: One



Jackson's Limbless

bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.35; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT.—(Also called Dixie)—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows from U. S. Agl. Dept.: "Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being

required to yield one pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close brownish-green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

On land not infested by wilt Dillon has been improved to rank high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as non-resistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensely cultivated, yielded 1½ bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907. In fields infested by Black root called wilt, plant no cotton except Dillon. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent. of the crop, besides spreading this wilt, which today is devastating not only cotton but also Cow Peas (all varieties except Iron), Water Melons, Cucumbers, cantaloupe, Sugar Cane, Okra, Cabbage, Collard, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Mulberry, Peaches, Figs, Rutabaga, Parsnip and Salsify.

Our seeds grown from the Agricultural Department seed. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00; 10 bushels, \$1.85; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, at \$1.40 per bushel.

LATER MATURING VARIETIES OF BIG BOLLS

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL.—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39 per cent.; 23 per cent open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plant well shaped. Seed large brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experimental Station tests for an eleven years' period, Truitt has ranked in respective years: 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th and 14th—a remarkable record. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.10 per bushel.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL.—(Short Staple)—Medium Georgia cotton. Closely kin to Cooks and Wyche; lint 15-16 inch. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. 10 per cent out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899, first at the Georgia Exp. Sta. The bolls contain 5 locks to the boll. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.10 per bushel.

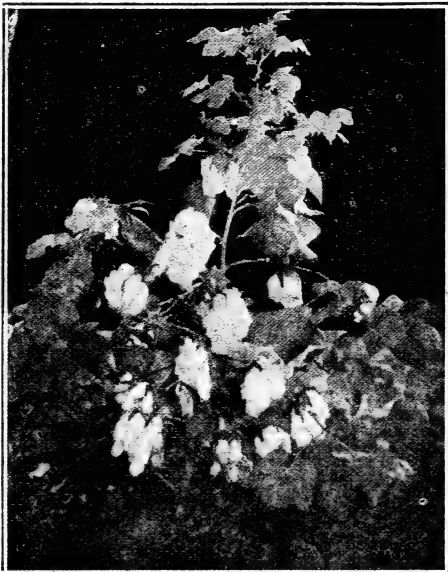
CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED.—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia Cotton. One of the best big boll type of cottons, resembling Culpepper. Medium early. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make one pound

seed cotton. At a recent test at Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties of cotton, Christopher stood fifth. Prolific. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

BEAT-ALL.—Medium early. This is the cotton from which Cooks originated. Uniform variety; very popular where grown; plant large; branches long; bolls large, 51 to the pound. Seed very fuzzy, brownish gray, lint 1 inch. Seed medium size and exceedingly alike—practically no black seed at all. No cotton more largely planted in certain sections of North Georgia where it is also known as "Carters'" and "Harts.'" Many growers there have grown it continuously for twenty years. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 25 bushels, \$1.35; 50 to 100 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel.

LONG SHANK.—Medium early, big boll. Known too as Shank High. Early Shank. This is one of the new cottons and very highly developed, and one of the most perfect things in a big boll cotton that we know of. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel.

POULNOT.—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. Big boll. A semi-cluster variety. Has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In three plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium maturity. Georgia Experimental Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds, yield of lint, 543 pounds and



Truitt's Big Boll

seed, 953 pounds, 3½ feet high. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE—(Short staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Ranked second at Georgia Experimental Station, 1905. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.15 per bushel.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short staple)—Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by September 1. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton, close kin to Jones' Improved Big boll. Practically same too as Wyche 5-locked. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.15 per bushel.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED—(Short staple) A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington: was distributed by them for a long term of years. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yielding well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903, at Red Springs, and third in 1903, at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experimental farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh one pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint one inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

LONG STAPLE COTTON

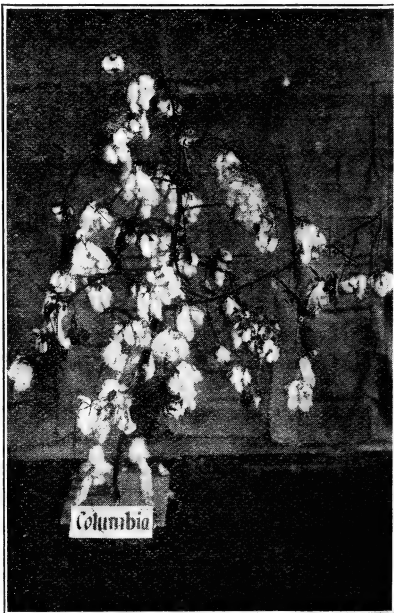
PRICE 1909 UPLAND LONG STAPLE LINT—In November, 1909, and with scarcely any crop of upland Long Staple, the lint price netted 50 per cent. or more premium October, 1910, price was 18½¢ in Georgia. The lint in Texas, fall 1910, brought 24¢ per pound. 1911 fall price 17¢; 1912 fall brought 24¢ per pound. Our growers report as much yield per acre as with short staple. We have a large demand from Africa for these seed. The home demand, too, is heavy with no large seed stock to draw from. This will bring a good demand for the seed for the crop of 1913.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.40; 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—Runs full 1½ to 1¾. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds fuzzy, white, small 80 to 90 bolls per pound.

Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1912 were as high as 30¢ a pound. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Prices per bushel, Augusta: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels \$1.40; 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our grow-



Columbia 1¼ Inch Upland Long Staple

ings are from their seed. U. S. Government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For four years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz: 14½¢ to 15½¢ a pound. 19 per cent. opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong, length 1½ inches; seasons early. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than the supply. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.40; 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S SPECIAL COLUMBIA 1 1/4 INCH UPLAND LONG STAPLE.—Originated from the hand pollinated boll of Egyptian long staple crossed with Russell. Tall and branching; bolls large; length of staple 1 1/4 inches. As productive as any short staple upland, as tested with 40 varieties. Used in tremendous amounts in Mississippi, in place of Bender cotton, where it fetched in 1910, 26c per pound. Strong staple, large locks; gins 35 per cent. Seed are white and green, occasionally black seed. This is caused by its ancestors, one being Russell. 7c and 8c per pound often fetched for this cotton over short staple, fetching in 1910, 22c to 26c per pound; in 1911, 17c to 20c; 1912, 18c to 22c. Vicksburg, Miss., the heart of the boll weevil country, reports 1912, 420 pounds of lint cotton per acre from first picking, 50 pounds second picking—an amazing yield for boll weevil lands as is seen; reports also lint 1 1/4 to 1 3/4, which sold at a premium this year of 5c to 6c a pound. There is \$25,000,000.00 of Egyptian cotton yearly imported to the United States for our mills. Columbia and Keenan and Webber 1 1/4 inch cottons are almost perfect substitutes for Egyptian cotton. The importance of this cotton, therefore, is seen when we repeat that these American 1 1/4 inch lints are largely used in Massachusetts mills, and are in large demand in South Carolina, three mills of one billion dollar capital each are now using them. Our grower at Augusta who made 103 bales, reports Columbia as prolific as Toole; received 18 1/2c for the crop. Yield at the gin was 34 per cent. Price: One peck, 75c; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KEENAN UPLAND 1 1/4 INCH LONG STAPLE.—Originated from a hand pollinated boll of Egyptian long staple and early white-seeded big boll Jones. This tends to be a cluster cotton, not such rank growth as Columbia. The special value of it is that it is two weeks earlier than Columbia, and will prove, therefore, of tremendous value in the boll weevil district. Strong, wiry, uniform staple; full 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inch lint; boll large, 1 9-16 in diameter and 1 1/4 in length. As tested 1910 with some three dozen short staples it proved to be as productive as any. Planted May 15, stalks grew 200 bolls opened and picked by November 5. Only about ten days later than King and Simpkins. The lint shows the strongest of all the 1 1/4 inch cottons. 85 to 90 per cent of these bolls are five locks. Large jointed. Lint does not fall out. Very large white seed and homogeneous. Our Augusta grower who made 100 bales of this cotton the past season, says he sold the crop at 17 1/2c when middling was worth 11 1/2c. Made 1 1/2 bales per acre with 500 pounds of guano; 1400 pounds seed cotton made 475 pounds lint. It neither rusted nor showed anthracnose. Price: One peck, 75c; one bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

WILLET'S SPECIAL WEBBER BIG BOLL 1 1/4 INCH STAPLE.—This cotton was originated by Mr. David R. Coker. He writes in 1907: "I took from a productive and healthy plant of Columbia cotton a few seed and raised twelve stalks from them in 1908. Was so impressed with the fruitfulness, length of staple and general character of this cotton that I increased all the seed of these 12 plants in 1909, putting two rows of it into my comparative variety

test of 24 varieties, and increasing the balance of the seed in an isolated spot elsewhere. In the variety test, each row of Webber made more seed cotton than any other of the 46 rows. In 1910 with two bushels of seed raised, I planted 25 acres in checks, getting a very poor stand, but actually harvested 18 1/2 500 pound weight bales selling that year as high as 23c a pound. This cotton has brought an average price from 16 1/2c to 18 1/2c on the market here." This is a very low growing, heavily fruited cotton with large pointed bolls, usually making lint from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inch in length. This is one of the leading 1 1/4 inch cottons. The seed are large, white and homogeneous. 1500 pounds of seed cotton of this variety will make a bale weighing about 500 pounds with bagging and ties. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85; 25 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.60 per bushel.

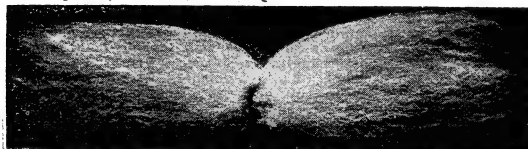
SEA ISLAND—(*Gossypium barbadense* L.) —42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 3/4 or 1 1/2 to 2 inches. Seed black and lint-



Keenan Upland 1 1/4 Inch Long Staple

less. Plant 1/2 bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350 lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came brought

this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1911 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. We do not use seed from South Georgia or Florida—the lint being short and inferior. One bushel (42 pounds) \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.90; 10 bushels, \$1.80; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.65 per bushel.



Sea Island Lint

SEA ISLAND ANTI-WILT.—The wilt disease which is devastating large portions of our land, and which makes impossible in these lands the growing of upland cottons. We find this disease also in the Sea Island

fields, and it is a serious problem that is growing. The only recourse is to use Sea Island Cotton Seed Anti-Wilt, just as in uplands we use Dillon Cotton seed which is anti-wilt. This Anti-Wilt Sea Island has been bred now some six or eight years by the United States Government and serves a most noble purpose.

The grade of our immune cotton is known as "extra fine;" lint last season sold for 45c yield 32 to 35 pounds of seed cotton. It is a hardy cotton; a fine bearer. Made as much as 326 pounds of lint per acre last year, on lands that for three years had proven practically absolute failures on Sea Island cotton growing on account of "wilt." The lint from this in every way is the same as our best Sea Island cotton seed, 42 pounds to the bushel. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50; 10 to 25 bushels, \$2.25; 50 to 100 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.—Get United States Agricultural circular No. 29 on Egyptian Cotton. Prices on Egyptian Seed: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

FORAGE and MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE GROW FORAGE CROPS.

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses," illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth, illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

COW or FIELD PEAS

(*Vigna Unguiculata*)

The great soil improvers. 50 varieties. The greatest economy crop of farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—see inside front cover.

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; and also her guano bill; she must also make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas or Soja Beans.

Freight on Cow Peas.—Freight on Cow Peas and Soy Beans take a "D" grain rate in Southern classification car or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS.—Augusta is the largest Pea shipping point in America. This House is one of the largest jobbers in the South. We ship from November 15th to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broad-cast, or between hills in corn. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas.

Our seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Sixty pounds to bushel. Their best habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable

for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experimental Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as



Cow Pea Plant

clover. South Carolina Experimental Station says: "The best legume for the South. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized." Georgia Experimental Station says: "They stand at the head of all soil renovators."

FALL AND WINTER SOWING OF COW PEAS—Iron, Miller and Brabham can be fall or winter sown along with grain. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply; then drill oats, barley or wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in the spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make peas spread out and produce more largely.

IRON, ALSO CALLED FLINT.— Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. A small, hard, greyish-yellow glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt on land, or land called "Pea-Sick," and also resistant to Root Knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. The demand for it is yearly for more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demand-

BRABHAM.— New — Now being introduced by us. (Known as "Speckle Rio")— 60-day, two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard speckle pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept. they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era pea, combined with the anti-wilt quality of the Iron Pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the U. S. has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the



Field of Brabham Cow Peas, Planted July 20, Meeting in 4-Foot Rows.

ing it of us. The pea is small, and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the field until frost-killed. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come after oats are cut in spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being an anti-wilt and rootknot resistant pea, this pea in preference to other peas, should be planted in all peach orchards, and in the Sumatra Tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured, therefore superb pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were immune to rust. Mature in about 100 days. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.50.

most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." Sown here in ensilage corn, at laying by we cut corn with binders in August. We cultivated peas and knocked out middles, peas meeting in 5-foot rows. The originator reports the U. S. Dept. of Agl. as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

MILLER.— Called too "Smiley;" also "Guess."—This is a favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small hard pea, as hard and practically same size as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on vine; not sub-

ject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because one bushel, on account of its size will go nearly as far as 1½ bushels of Big Blacks, Unknowns, Clays or Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always some few small red and black peas to be found in Miller A fine runner, and on account of economy in size, is a great favorite and much desired in New Orleans. Can be planted with fall grain and will germinate next spring. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

PEERLESS.—Formerly known as "Running Speckled." Pea is hard, does not stain and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Large, long, yellow hull, average 12 inches in length. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whips. State College Agricultural Dept., Athens, Ga., reports: Maturity Peerless, October 1; Whippoorwill matures August 20th. They say Peerless is a running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. It has very heavy foliage and large stalks and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill. This pea is growing rapidly into favor. This pea is unknown except in Georgia where it originated. Today half of Georgia grows it as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with the Whipp. peas. Planted in corn it covers tallest stalk and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily thrashed. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY.—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; up right; yellow pod, thick and roots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era, universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00.

TAYLOR.—Also called "Big Speckled," "Gray Goose," "Blue Speckle," "Java" and "Whittle."—A great favorite in North Georgia. Perhaps the largest seeds of all Cow Peas. Seeds resemble Whips. with lighter color. Larger growth of vines and far better than N. C. Black Cow Pea; very early, a favorite in Maryland and Delaware. The main stalk has two to four runners coming from the vine and run in all directions; can be planted eight feet square, and yet will cover the ground. Best to plant in May; pods 10 to 14 inches. One correspondent says: "Picked as many as 93 pods from one stalk; heavy yielder in vine and peas." Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

NEW ERA.—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas

are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stubble after wheat, from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill." Exp. Sta., Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bu. per acre peas; Whips. 27 bu.; Unknowns and Clays, 6 bushels." Exp. Station, Auburn, Ala., says: "New Era made 13 per cent. more hay than Whips., and 47 per cent. more hay than Unknown." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whips. 137 peas in an ounce; hence 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whips. or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced by J. C. Little, near Augusta, Ga., seventeen years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish in color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas; most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

THE GROIT.—A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era. Much confused with New Era. A little larger in size than New Era and in habits and looks is much alike, but somewhat superior in growth and fruits more heavily. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADRON.—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have peculiar hump. Long light pod. Good pea hay maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK.—An old-time variety grown in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. One quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

RED CLAY.—This is a new pea and has sprung into greatest use in Georgia in the past two years. Practically driving out the Clay Pea in North Georgia. It is a slight cross between Clay and that magnificent red pea known as Red Ripper. It is the same shape as Clays; is a trifle more prolific in vine and peas than Clays; has the same time of maturity, and will serve for Clays wherever Clays are wanted, but giving a little bit better outturn, but gets its red color from its Red Ripper parent. The peas are usually a trifle smaller than Clays, and more valuable from this standpoint. All the growers of this pea pronounce it to be better than Clays or Unknowns as a running pea for foliage and for peas. Quart, 25c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00.

RED RIPPER.—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whips. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yielder, but heavily in hay. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

N. C. BLACK.—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

COFFEE or CHOCOLATE.—So named from its color. Shape and size like Unknown, habits same as Unknown; late; seems to be a cross between Unknown and Big Black. For practical uses, same as Unknown. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

MIXED COW PEAS.—Clay Mixed, Whip. Mixed, Miller Mixed, Running Speckle or Peerless Mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some of the other types. They are cheaper and better than straight. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. Quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50.

COW PEAS

The Best for Table Use.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

EXTRA EARLY BLACKKEYE.—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

LARGE BLACKKEYE.—The large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye: they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking, the dry peas sell well in our markets during the winter. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

RAM'S HORN, EARLY BLACKKEYE.—Is a 60 day black-eye pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceedingly fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and curved up at both ends. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best black-eye pea known, and for

table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.50.

BROWN EYE.—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod, medium late. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

LITTLE LADY.—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.50.

NOTE.—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay buyer, get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, Pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, Crimson clover hay, Crab grass hay, and mixtures of above; principally Vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, Cow pea and Crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays.—United States Department of Agriculture, 1905, reports protein as follows: Oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky Blue, 7.8; Johnson grass, 7.02; Alfalfa hay, 14.03; Pea vine, 16.6; Vetch, 17.0.

SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES.—Every one growing Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or any forage crops for hay purposes, will find the Symms' Hay Curing Frame not only convenient and a labor saver, but the most practical thing they could use in curing hay. They will without fail save hay in all weathers, and save it green in color, and not dried out yellow. If interested, get literature and prices.

COW PEA THRASHING MACHINES

We are agents for the well known Cow Pea Hullers and Thrashing Machines as listed below. If interested get special literature.

PEERLESS PEA HULLERS.—Hulls Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, and Sorghums.
No. 2 (hand power) capacity 8 bu. per hour\$25.00
No. 3 (hand power) capacity 12 bu. per hour 30.00
No. 4 (2-horse power) capacity 25 bu. per hour 80.00
No. 4 Special (3½-horse power) Velvet Beans100.00
Dixie Pea Hullers—(hand power)
No. 1, capacity 8 bu. per hour 25.00

KOGER BEAN AND PEA THRASHER.—For thrashing Cow Peas, Soy Beans, etc., from the mown vines; also Oats, Wheat, Rye, etc.

Price f. o. b. manufacturers (on skids) \$125.00
Price f. o. b. manufacturers (mounted) 150.00

GARBANZO PEA.—(Cicer Arietinum) (Chick Pea or Gram)—A legume plant; largely used in France in rotation with wheat. One of the principal foods in Mexico. Can be used green in the raw state or can be dried like Yankee Bean. Much better than the boiled dried Boston bean. It is not near so hard; more easily cooked and more easily digested. In size, pea is round, white and rather rough, and about the size

of a full grown china berry. It is especially adapted to dry countries. Plant about 25 pounds to the acre about April 15th, in 2 or 3 foot rows, 12 inches in the row. Mature in 4 to 5 months. It can be mowed or gathered like other beans and peas. Price: Pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 12c; 25 pounds, 10c per pound.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of the year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year in connection with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. When sown with grain about one-half bushel of peas are used to the acre, together with about 50 to 75 per cent of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre where nothing is mixed with the grain. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

It should be understood that Canada Peas are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground in the same manner as the cow pea, so they are frequently sown and turned under for a green manuring crop. Southern farmers ought to get better acquainted with this valuable forage plant and make some experiments on their own behalf.

The following mixture is used to quite a large extent throughout the South now, Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats. Sow one bushel of each in February, oats hold up peas; the combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn; peas will also be turning, and will cure hard. It makes a magnificent and large out turn. Growers say makes the very best of hay. Canada Field Peas are also fine for the table, and can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st: Peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$2.75; per bushel.

SOY or (SOJA BEANS) (*Glycine Hispida*)

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kafir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite

largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow peas, we would recommend that they may be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes



Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans

a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any crop of weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Bean is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalks from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills 3½ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They

will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY.—The most popular of all the Soy Beans. More largely planted than all other varieties combined. It has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 50 bushels per acre. Light frost which kills Cow Peas does not affect this bean. It is a medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

MOLLYBROOK EARLY SOY.—Our grower says: Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes nearly as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinctive and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

EDWARD'S SOY.—From planting to harvesting, about 130 days. These grow an immense amount of forage, and if cut for hay or ensilage, our grower says, will produce more tons per acre than any bean he knows. Seed same color as Mammoth Yellow, little larger in size. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

ACME SOY.—Very valuable on account of its great height, large dense foliage, and its quick maturing qualities. Has been planted here as late as August 1 and produced well. From planting to harvesting time usually 130 days. Color same as Mammoth Yellow; seed about half the size. Price: Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

BLACK SHANGHI SOY.—Seeds are perfectly black and of the same size as the Mammoth Yellow. Very valuable on account of its earliness. Has been planted here successfully up until August 1st and produce well. One of the most valuable of the Soy Beans for late planting. The beans shatter but very little when matured. Price: Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

VELVET BEANS.—(60 pounds bushel)—Seeds only in Extreme South. It requires seven or eight months for maturing seed. No other forage crop known will improve soil like the Velvet Bean. Powerful mulch crop for orange or peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than cow peas. On all wilt infested lands now so common in the South, it is far better to follow Cotton after Velvet Beans than Cow Peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. The U. S. Dept. of Agl. says: "The most rank legume cultivated for forage, and one of the most valuable known plants. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop." North Carolina Exp. Station made Corn following Velvet Beans 36½ bushels per acre, and 2,280 pounds of stover, while six other tests on Corn made with a complete fertilizer, produced only 25½ bu. per acre, and 1,800 lbs. of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of \$18. There is nothing that equals Velvet Beans for cattle for

winter grazing. Plant in Corn when knee high, or on poor land, plant Beans and Corn (Corn holds the Beans up) cultivate as you would Corn, gather Corn on November and turn in cattle as soon as frost falls. In two years the land will produce 35 bushels of Corn per acre. Our correspondent writes, "I plant my corn March 1st, in 7-foot rows and a row

of peanuts between each row, and drop a Velvet Bean about 5 feet apart in the Pinder row. The cultivation of Corn cultivates the Pinders and Beans without any extra cost, and by planting this way I get as much Corn per acre and the Beans and Pinders extra."

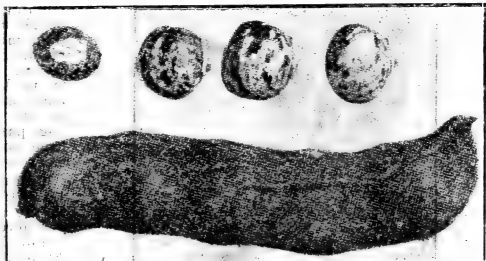
This is an excellent mixture, plant Corn in 6 foot rows and between plant one row of Velvet Beans and next to Velvet Bean row, a row of Spanish Peanuts; the beans will trail over the Corn. Turn in hogs about September. They will first eat the Peanuts, and about frost time will begin to eat the Beans and vines, and will continue to feed on same through the winter. Or,

in place of Spanish Peanuts, plant North Carolina Peanuts, and turn in the hogs about frost time. Beans and Peanuts both being legumes will enrich the soil.

SPECKLE VELVET.—(*Mucuna Deeringianum*)—This is the oldest and most popular of all the Velvet Beans, and more largely planted than any other variety. Matures from 10 to 30 barrels of beans in the hull per acre, which shell out about three-fourths of a bushel per barrel. At Augusta the past season



Bunch of Velvet Beans



Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod.

we grew these beans 35 pods to the bunch, 5 or 6 beans to a pod, or 175 beans in a bunch; some vines having from 10 to 15 bunches each. Is the surest crop and the safest of all the Velvet Beans to plant. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

WHITE VELVET—Pod and vine are about the same as Speckle, have about the same outturn. Beans are white, about the same size and shape as Speckle. Beans are softer and several weeks earlier. Cattle can be turned in the field sooner than on the Speckle. Being softer, cattle like them better. This being a new bean we expect it to become very popular. Do not get this confounded with the Lyon bean. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

YOKOHAMA.—(*Stizolobium Hassjoo*)—The U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "An annual legume, makes best growth during the summer. More vigorous growth than any of the Cow Peas. Of great value on newly cleared

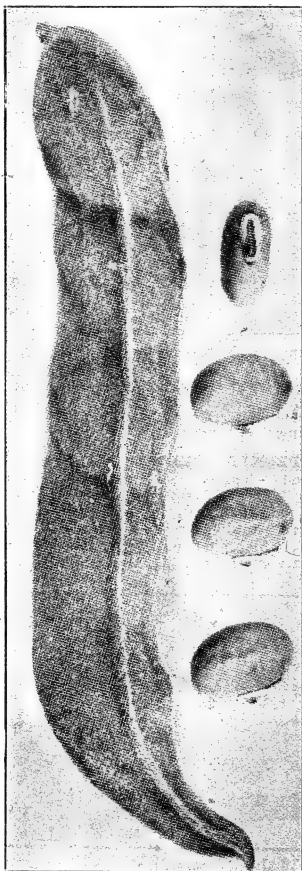
land for mellowing the sod. An excellent restorative crop for soils. The vines will produce three tons per acre and furnish as much nitrogen as will one ton of cotton seed meal, and will also provide three times as much humus. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for most other legumes. Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting, so can be grown successfully as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, while moderate crops have been matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Makes excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until the field is cleared. Makes excellent hay if cut when the pods ripen. Plant about the same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Vines must be given a support if crop of seed is to be gathered. Corn stalks are good. The growth of the vine is not as heavy as that of either the Florida or Lyon Bean, but yield of seed is larger. Matures before either of the others are ready for grazing. All other varieties we list require at least six months for maturing, while this bean requires little more than three months. The demand for this bean will be enormous when seed stocks in later years can be had in large amounts. This has never been offered for sale before. Supply limited. Price: Quart, 60c; 2 quarts, \$1.00; 1 peck, \$5.00.

LYON.—(*Macuna Lyoni*)—Florida Agl. Station says: More vigorous growth rapid, and vine stronger than other Velvet Beans. Plant 4 foot rows, 2 feet in the row, or in alternate rows of Corn or Sorghum. Our Florida grower says, Lyon Beans will make as much cattle feed as other varieties, and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the woolly podded Velvets. Earlier than others and better for up country. Bloom white, other Velvet Beans purple. Far more prolific, and will produce more beans and vines per acre. Pods are very much indented lengthwise. There are 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Seed are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow two feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$6.00.

SORGHUM.—(*Andropogon Sorghum*)—(50 pounds to bushel)—The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum.

Culture.—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows three feet apart, 20 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, one to two bushels per acre.

For harvesting, curing and storing, write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for Farmer's Bulletin 246, and Experimental Station at College Station, Texas, for bulletin.



Yokohama Beans and Pod

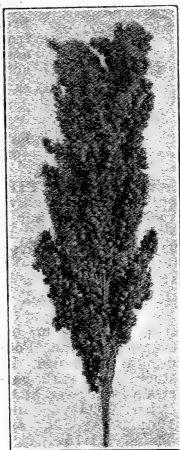


Head Early Amber cane

Pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 60c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels at \$1.60 per bushel.

EARLY ORANGE.—Georgia Experimental

Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 lbs. It is larger, closer growing and later than Red Top; erect and compact, heads larger, heavier, stalks and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads three inches wide, five to seven inches long. Chaff a deep red, seed reddish yellow. In thrashing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. One pound, 10c; 10 lbs, 60c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bu., \$1.60 per bu.

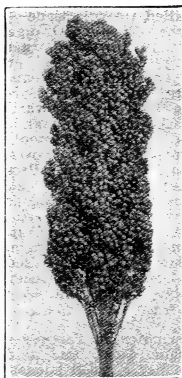


Head Early Orange

EARLY AMBER.—(Called also Chinese)—(50 pounds to bushel)—Slender stalks, closer growing and later than Amber, somewhat earlier than Red Top; erect, compact, heads, larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads, three inches wide, five to seven inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish-yellow. In thrashing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber; the great standard. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for late shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. Pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 60c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.60 per bushel.

RED TOP, or SUMAC.—Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest

EARLY AMBER.—(Called also Chinese)—(50 lbs. to the bushel)—Slender stalks narrow leaves. Seed heads, loose and roping with black hulls, which usually do not shed in thrashing; seed reddish yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th.



Head Red Top

GOOSE NECK.—Seed large as Orange, and in color; round in shape; never cleans well in thrashing but holds the outside hull which is deep black. Later than Amber and Orange. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart and 3 stalks to a hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jellifying. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black and five to nine inches long, and three to five inches wide. Great demand and all to five inches wide. Great demand and all to five inches wide. Great demand and all to five inches wide. Great demand and all to five inches wide.

One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE.

This name is misleading, as there is not a seeded ribbon cane known. This is strictly a Sorghum, and a very fine variety, very similar to Goose Neck, except that it has a straight head; the seed, however, are of a much lighter color. The syrup made from this cane is superior to common Sorghum. The cane grows

from 12 to 14 feet high. Stalk at base from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It will grow anywhere that any other sorghum will grow. A correspondent says: "I made last season 200 gallons of fine cane syrup from one acre of this cane." When thick sown it makes immense quantities of fine hay. One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels at \$2.25 per bushel.

of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred—seed bringing there a premium.

One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 60c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60 per bushel.



Goose Neck Sorghum

SUGAR DRIP—Also called Georgia Cane—The seed are larger even than Western Orange and a good deal larger than North Georgia Orange seed. It is flatter; very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and it shells clean. An entirely new, separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4 feet rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Produces sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest, it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound, 10c; peck, 75; bushel, \$2.50.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Dept. of Agl., says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums. This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the

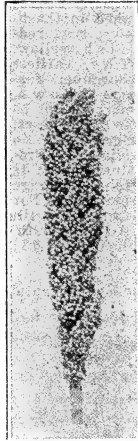


Honey Sorghum

heaviest yielders of molasses known. Has been reported to turn out as much as 300 gallons per acre. The product is thick and bright; same flavor as our Sugar Cane. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

WHITE AFRICAN—Seed are white; type is new, sugar contents exceedingly heavy. Has the quality it is said of non-fermentation.

When stored in a ripened state, or without thoroughly curing in shocks in the field for feeding, it does not ferment, it is said, like other Sorghums. Medium size. A very heavy seeder. Stalks 8 to 10 feet and are much softer than other Sorghums, therefore greatly desired for cattle forage; a few days earlier than the so-called Texas Seeded. One pound, 15c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.



Head Kaffir Corn

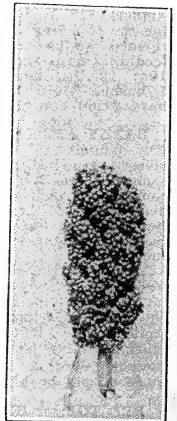
KAFFIR CORN—(50 lbs. to bushel)—Mississippi Experimental Station says:—"Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow, with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings. 21,344 pounds of green per acre.

For seed, plants should be from four to six inches apart.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from four to six feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of Sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, 50c; one bushel, \$1.75.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white, and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows five to six feet. One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; 1 bushel, \$1.85.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 lbs. to bu.)—A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar



Head Milo Maize

to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. It bears dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed, cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian Corn, Kaffir Corn and Milo, they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

TEOSINTE.—(*Euchlaena Luxuriana*) — A grower says: "Resembles Indian Corn; stools heavily; sow April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 50 tons green feed in the season and take care of 15 head of cattle. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. For seed purposes, plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills four feet apart, seeds 2 feet in the drill, cultivate as corn; ripens last of November, then cut with corn binder, shock and leave in field until perfectly dry and thresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 90c; 5 to 10 pounds, 75c per pound.

SHALLU.—(50 lbs. to bushel) — (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat) — A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India, and destined for wide use in America. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on 3-4 of an acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says, and the Exp. Station also says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum; and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir Corn. Excellent forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human. A grower in Alabama

says: "We can grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, 85c; 10 pounds, \$1.50; 25 pounds, \$2.75.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET. —(*Pennisetum Specatum*) — Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experimental Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acre in three feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick eaten millets; non-saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c; 5 pounds at 15c; 10 pounds at 14c; 50 pounds at 12c per pound.

GERMAN MILLET.—(*Chaetochia Germanica*)—Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.35; 5 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

JAPANESE MILLET.—(*Panicum Crusgalli*)—(32 lbs. to bushel)—Also called the "Billion Dollar Grass." Superior to German Millet, stalk thicker than German. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay three or four times. Mississippi Agl. College says: "Produces per acre 36,000 pounds of fodder, or makes 12,000 pounds cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 pounds per acre. Makes crop six to eight weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. An Augusta grower has experimented with 40 kinds of grasses and says Japanese Millet for hay and green fodder is the best of all. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet or higher. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in



Japanese Sugar Cane

upland and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water some times two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands." One peck, 70c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE.—One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords a fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at the same time through the winter. Is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a Sugar Cane, and each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. It has immense root system, something like three feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. It will do better farther north than any variety of Sugar Cane. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last for 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this Cane is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, rows 3 feet apart. Price: \$1.25 per 100 stalks; \$12.00 per 1,000, f. o. b. grower.

GEORGIA SUGAR CANE STALKS.—The most popular varieties are Red or Purple Cane, Green Cane, Yellow and Red Ribbon Cane. Is a great Southern crop. For syrup production the Red or Purple is preferred; sweeter, juicier and keeping better throughout the winter. The Green Cane is soft and best for chewing, gives brighter color to syrup, but not so heavy a yield. The two Ribbon Cane are very much alike and are hybrids of the above two, both quite popular. Prices: 100 stalks, 5c each; 500 stalks, 4c each; 1,000 stalks, 3½c each, f. o. b. grower. Send cash with order early in January or February, so these can be booked and shipped out when banks are opened.

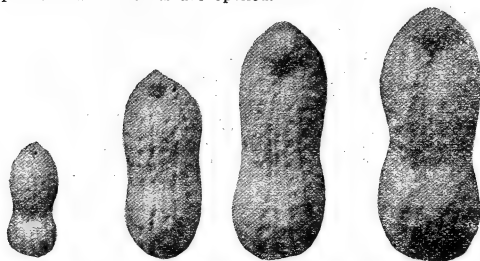


Red Spanish

peanuts 30 inch rows 9 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep. If liming is necessary, dash a handful of Burnt Oyster Shell lime over each plant when as large as your fist. To gather bunch peanuts; run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in a day or two stack peanuts with the vines around a ridge pole. In winter take nuts off by hand or machine, and feed the hay. For hog purpose, plant 2 bushels per acre April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st.

PEANUT NOTE.—We list more Peanuts than any other house in the United States.

"The Peanut and Its Culture." Let us mail you this book, 60c, postpaid.



Jumbo, Virginia, North Carolina and Spanish

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE.—(*Arachis hypogaea*)—Also called Pinder, Ground Pea and Ground Nut. Destined to be one of the greatest crops in this country. Tremendous amounts being grown in North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. Write U. S. Agt. Dept., Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 356.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with Disk Harrow. Fertilization not necessary, plant 2 bushels per acre shelled; plant running peanuts in 36 inch rows and 12 inches between; plant bunch

WHITE SPANISH.—(*Arachis hypogaea*)—(28 pounds to bushel)—Georgia grown seed. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March to July 15th, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches the land. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows, planting one seed to the hill 12 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel; he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

RED SPANISH.—(28 pounds to bushel)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The bunch is larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. The pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably have two peas to the pod, while 25 per cent. of the White Spanish have only one pea to the pod. The Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. Our grower says that he often produces twice as much per acre with the Red Spanish as with the White Spanish. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia; contains more oil than the regular White Spanish, the skins are firey red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.

VALENCIA.—(24 lbs. to bushel)—Three and four to pod. Must not be confounded with the "Red Spanish" or "Tenn. Reds." Like the Tennessee Reds, they are 3 and 4 to the pod. Lay them by when in full bloom with a plow and hill up 3 or 4 inches of soil to the vines and they will make much more hay from bunches than by level culture. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. These sell for a high price, are greatly to be desired and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after Oats making a good crop, of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell, getting to be the favorite pea for all parching. One peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels at \$2.75 per bushel.

TENNESSEE RED.—(24 lbs. to bushel)—Called "3's and 4's." A bunch pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain large amount of oil, from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell is very thick and tough, well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter time and even come up in the spring. Bunch tops and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be bailed and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushel, \$2.50 per bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON.—(24 lbs. to bushel)—Known too as "Florida Peanut." A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish and with higher percentage of oil, can stay in the ground all winter and not rot. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. 150 cars of this Peanut were cold fall 1910 in South Georgia for hog purposes. United States stocks were wholly exhausted. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00. per bu.

VIRGINIA RUNNER.—(22 lbs. to bushel)—120 days in maturing. Large podded, strong growing, creeping stems, foliage heavy and pods are scattered along procumbent stems; is the usual Norfolk parching Peanut. Sold for parching. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

VIRGINIA BUNCH.—(22 lbs. to bushel)—Can be planted as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost, do not contain as much oil as the Little North Carolina, exceedingly productive, have known 125 bushels made per acre. Large podded, dwarfish plant, stems upright, light foliage, pods attach to the roots at base of plant, usually 2 sometimes 3 to the pod. Peas light brown, pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and Peanuts quite large. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

BUNCH JUMBO.—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest Peanut. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

RUNNING JUMBO.—(22 lbs. to bushel)—An old time favorite wherever extra Peanuts are wanted; double the size of Virginia; prolific; often makes 150 to 175 pods to the hill or four quarts to the hill; good on red land. Same large fancy size as Bunch Jumbo. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.



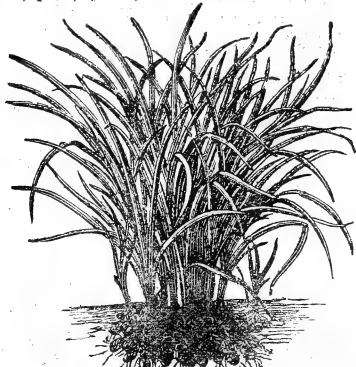
North Carolina Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia

HOG GOOBER—(About 25 lbs. to bushel)

—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb, pods are thick on vines, peas inside are single. It is a hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of Peanut and Field Pea. They will not sprout in the ground, will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Yield is very much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 40 pounds per acre. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other peanuts. This is an extra good hog feed, and growers claim it will produce more feed per acre than other Peanuts. Planted in 3 foot rows 12 inches to row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Pound 20c; 10 to 25 pounds at 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 12c.

GEORGIA CHUFAS.—(Cyperus Esculentus)

—Hognut; Ground Almond. Annual. Georgia grown seed. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers in 1911 made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines after being pulled up should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop grown than these. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grows best on well manured sandy soil. Plant 12 inches apart in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

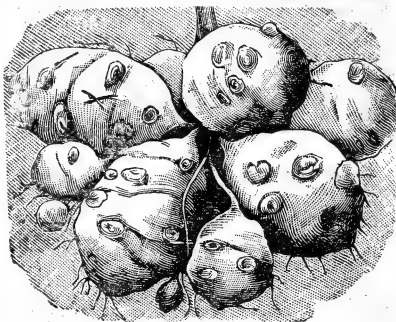


Georgia Chufas

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—(Helianthus

Tuberosus)—Georgia Grown. Cut Artichoke into about four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 25 feet rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all winter or bank like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground or in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs

at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close crop will come up in spring without second planting. We sell only by measured bushel in January and February. One peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels and over, \$1.30 per bushel.



Jerusalem Artichoke

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Sow in spring,

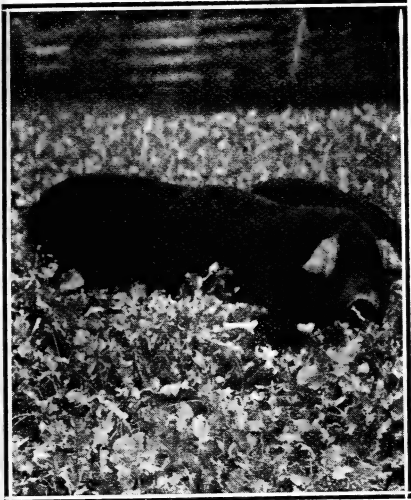
5 pounds per acre. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry feeds, 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's feed. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price: 4 ounces, 5c; pound 15c; 5 pounds at 10c; 25 to 50 pounds at 8c; 100 pounds at 7c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—(Brassica Napus)

—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16 inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never Cold killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut four inches above the ground which enables them to throw out new shoots. As high as 40 tons green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in year. One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, 15c; 10 to 25 pounds, 12c; 50 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds, 9c per pound.

BEGGAR WEED.—(Desmodium Tortuosum)

—The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with



Grazing on Rape Field

mower; re-seeds itself. Gathered in October and stripped from the Weed. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, "I am satisfied it is the best all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It spreads rapidly, will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it



Beggar Weed

is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein, fat 2.3. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted largely in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 to 25 pounds, 50c per pound.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. Can be sown in early spring. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. Price: One peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.85 per bushel.

UPLAND RICE.—The varieties we list are the two most popular, and more largely grown than all others, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South.

CAROLINA WHITE.—This Rice is planted largely on the Atlantic Coast. Is early, maturing about the same time as Honduras. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

CAROLINA GOLD.—This is the most popular and profitable Rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. In average years it has given the best results. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

PECANS.—Selected of the very best types. Our seed stock usually runs about 60 to the pound. Price: Pound, \$1.25; 5 to 10 pounds, \$1.00; larger amounts at 85c per pound.

TOBACCO SEED.—We can furnish all of the leading U. S. varieties. Write us for prices and state amounts wanted and we will be glad to quote you.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY.—(Hardeum Sativum)—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Can be sown in spring; makes excellent spring pasture; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.35 per bushel.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY.—(48 pounds to bushel)—Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding, makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of it as hay. The heads, 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels at \$1.85 per bushel.

SEED OATS.—(32 pounds to bushel)—Culture.—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels

per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Oats can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting is the Burt. For full descriptions of the Oats we list, get our Fall Catalog.

FULGHUM.—Supply limited. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.25; 10 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

GEORGIA APPLER.—Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 95c per bushel.

GEORGIA BANCROFT.—Price: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 95c per bushel.

THE FAMOUS HUNDRED BUSHEL.—Price, 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.15; 10 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel.

BURT.—This is practically the only spring Oat. Far better and safer than other oats for spring use. Three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof, commonly called the Ninety-Day Oat. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 90c per bushel.

TURF or GRAZING.—Excellent for early spring sowing for pasture purposes. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 95c per bushel.

TEXAS RUST PROOF.—Genuine Texas grown. Price: One bushel, 85c; 5 bushels, 80c; 10 bushels, 75c per bushel.

RYE.—(Secale Cereale)—56 lbs. to bu.)—This is the standard grain sown throughout the South for winter and spring pastures. There is nothing known that will take its place. Stools heavily, can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed. Cut and fed green. Has made 10 tons of green feed per acre in five months.

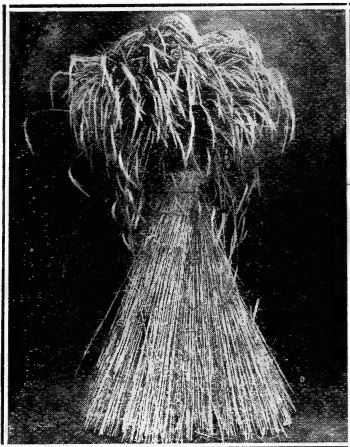
NATIVE GEORGIA.—Native grown and tall. Used extensively around Augusta. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

BEECH ISLAND.—Grown on the sandy lands in South Carolina. Our local growers prefer this to any Rye grown. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushel \$2.75 per bu.

ABRUZZES.—South Carolina grown. This is a very hardy Rye. Introduced here by U. S. Dept. of Agl. several years ago. Stools heavily, makes excellent grazing. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$2.75 per bu.

NORTHERN GROWN.—This is a cheap Rye and does not do well planted locally, or on the sandy lands for grazing, as it does not stand up well. Used extensively as a cover crop. Price: Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$1.40 per bushel.

WHEAT.—(60 lbs. to bushel)—We advise our Southern farmers to sow more Wheat. They will find this a profitable crop, especially during the years of high priced flour. The Wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South. The largest amounts in Georgia have been made from sowing in the month of January, 1 to 2 bushels per acre. To prevent smut in Wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water. Soak Wheat a few hours; or, one pint of formalin to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

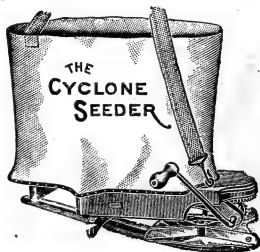


Native Georgia Rye

Beardless or Smooth Head varieties we recommend for this section:—Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

Bearded or Long Berry Varieties we recommend for this section:—Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE.—One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know. Is composed of Rye, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Turf Oats and Vetch. Use at the rate of two bushels per acre. Price: Bushel, \$2.00, 5 bushels, \$1.85; 10 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel.



CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Sold.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price: \$1.50 each.

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—Each, \$1.00

VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS.

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The forage and Fibre Crops in America." By Hunt. 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.



Hairy Vetch

VETCHES—(60 lbs to bushel)—A Culture for Vetch Growing.—Before planting send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) United States custom duty people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America ten-fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount a few years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January. Large amounts are planted about Christmas time. The State Agricultural College at Athens made the following test for us last year: Plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th; maximum crops resulted from planting of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH.—(60 lbs. to bushel)—An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. 30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as hairy vetch planted in a wet season. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as that of alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut here at Augusta 1½ tons per acre. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 6 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is: Plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July, and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. Price: One pound, 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds 16c; 100 pounds, 15c per pound.

VICIA SATIVA, or OREGON, or ENGLISH WINTER VETCH.—A legume. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. Sativa is the principal vetch grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest vetch center in the United States. It is more easily



Sativa Vetch

cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; It is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 50 to 60 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 1 bushel of Sativa, 4 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Price: One pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 10c; 25 to 50 pounds, 8c; 100 pounds 6c per pound.



Alfalfa

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER.—(A legume and soil renovator)—Use our Farm-germ, soil inoculating bacteria. (See Catalog, front cover, inside). Medicago Sativa; 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Colburn's "Book of Alfalfa." 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10 (postpaid); paper, 60c, (post-paid).

Stools or multiplies; it stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless inter-twined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre. Spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand once set, lasts a life-time. Deep feeder, needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

JAPAN CLOVER.—(*Lespedeza Striata*)—A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 lbs. to bu. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well-known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed

among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan Clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before discing helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each round mower for re-setting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Price: Bushel, \$4.00; 5 bushels, \$3.75 per bushel.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER.—(10 pounds to bushel)—(*Medicago Arabic*)—Sold in burs unhulled. A perennial legume. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1st. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hog scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow"; or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in from about April 1st to June 1st and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a life-time. Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc harrow over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land. Price: One pound, 20c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels \$2.00 per bushel.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER.—(*Medicago Denticulata*)—A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia Burr, but is sometimes cold killed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 16c; 100 pounds, 14c per pound.

HULLED BURR CLOVER.—(Imported)—We import this from South America, and are heavy importers. This hulled mixture, one-half Georgia and one-half California Burr Clover, cannot be separated. This mixture is extremely valuable because 50 per cent of it is Georgia Burr, which cannot be had any other way except as in the burr. Plant 20 pounds to the acre. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 15c; 100 pounds, 12c per pound.

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)—A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre. Can pasture in December and January and

still yield. Largely sown with Vetches. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 15c; 25 to 50 pounds 12c; 100 pounds, 10c per pound.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—A legume. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Plant same time as the Early Crimson and is similar in every way, but late and more prolific. Price: Pound, 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 15c; 100 pounds, 12c per pound.

RED CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Pratense*)—A legume. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasturage plants for pasture, hay and enrichment of soil. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—Sweedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—A legume. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without Timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

WHITE CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Price: One pound, 40c; 5 to 10 pounds, 38c; 25 to 50 pounds, 35c per pound.

GEORGIA MELLILLOTUS ALBA or BOKHARA CLOVER.—A legume. 33 pounds to bushel. Sow one bushel to acre, in March or 20 pounds hulled seed. Also can be sown in the fall with grain. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a very short time. Lime or black soil. Once planted always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Price: Hulled Seed—One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound. Price: Native Grown in Burr—One bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels, \$3.25 per bushel.

TIMOTHY.—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$4.00.

JOHNSON GRASS.—(*Sorghum Halepense*)—(28 pounds to bushel)—Known, too, as Maens Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, until June—40 pounds to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; it spreads if you do. Tender

when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Price: One pound, 25c; 10 to 25 pounds, 20c; 50 to 100 pounds, 16c; 500 pounds, 14c per pound.

ORCHARD GRASS.—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 pounds to bushel)—Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or Spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new sets of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Price: One pound, 25c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.40 per bushel.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—(*Poa Pratensis*).—14 pounds to bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Fancy quality only. Price: One pound, 25c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel.

HERDS, or RED TOP.—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—10 pounds to bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is used largely in some sections for hay. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. Price: One pound, 25c; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED.—(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Excellent soil binder. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. Price: One pound, 90c; 5 to 10 pounds, 85c; 25 pounds, 75c; 50 to 100 pounds, 65c.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS.—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared smooth soil; cover lightly. Price: Per sack, 12 bushels, \$2.75.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS.—(*Lolium Perenne*)—14 pounds to bushel. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$1.75.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS.—(*Lolium Italicum*)—14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$1.75.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—(*Arrhena Avenaceum*)—11 lbs to bu. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern states. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price: One pound, 30c; bushel, \$2.35.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS.—(Bromus Inermis)—Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, 15c per pound.

RESCUE, or ARTIC GRASS.—(Bromus Unioloideus)—Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Makes fine pasture in winter months. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, 12c per pound.

PASPALUM PLATYCAULE, or CARPET GRASS.—A perennial. Green all the year. Spreads like Bermuda; takes joint every few inches. The blades are wide, giving fine foliage. One parent stalk in fifteen months spreads several feet in circumference. 5 to 10 pounds of seed mixed with sand for hand sowing should set an acre. Plant in spring or early fall. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons green stuff per acre. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 pounds, 60c; 25 pounds, at 50c per pound.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS.—(Poa Arachnifera)—Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.00; 5,000 to 10,000 at 90c per M.

PARA GRASS ROOTS.—(Panicum Mollis)—New hay or forage. Sets can be planted from June 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by plowing and harrowing, and the sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda Grass in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, about 4,000 per acre, or plow a furrow and lay plants in and plow another furrow on them but leaving out the top so the bud can grow,

or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips. For your wet pasture land that is overflowed there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Sold only F. O. B. grower. Price of cuttings, \$2.25 per thousand.

ST. LUCIE GRASS ROOTS.—(Cynodon Dactylon Var)—A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, 85c; 2 bushels, 75c; 5 bushels 65c per bu.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS ROOTS.—(Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum)—Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands. Grown from cuttings and set in summer 1 foot apart, and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, \$1.15; 5 bushels, \$1.00.

KUDZU ROOTS.—(Pueraria Thumbergiana)—This is one of the greatest hay and pasture plants known. It is a broad-leaved, very rapid growing, woody, leguminous vine; native of Japan; succeeds well in every part of the United States wherever it has been tried. For rolling lands that are badly washed, nothing equals it for pasturage. It grows well without fertilizer and improves every year. There has been ten tons of hay made per acre of this, and the hay is an excellent feed. An analysis of the third cutting showed 14.80 per cent. protein with 35.05 starch and sugar. Four hundred plants will set an acre 8x10 feet apart. We only ship direct from grower f. o. b. Florida, and send out no plants after March 20th. All orders should be sent in early, so as to have them ready for shipment at the proper time. All plants offered are field grown, self-rooted, inoculated and in a healthy condition. Price: 1 dozen, post paid, \$1.00; 100, express, extra, \$7.50.

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